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# Come On, Stand Up!



Floyd Gibbons of La Biche, Alta., is shown here putting his pony, Sparky, through his paces. (Alberta Government photo.)

## The Farm and Ranch Review

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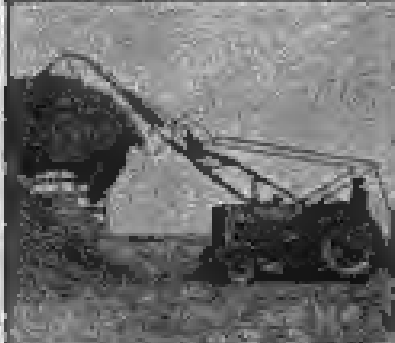
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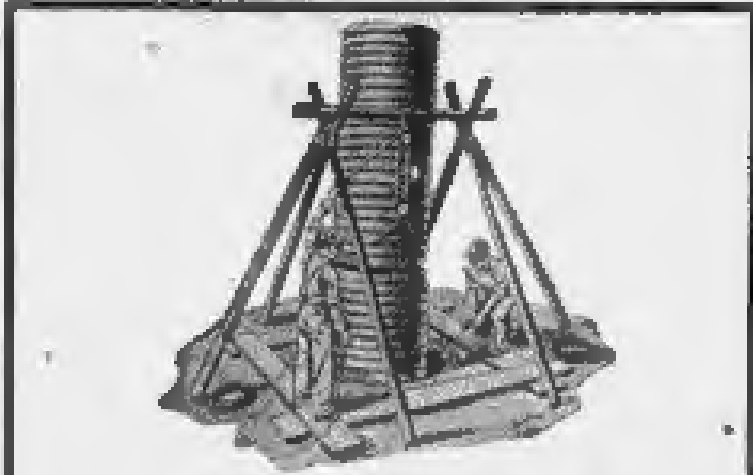
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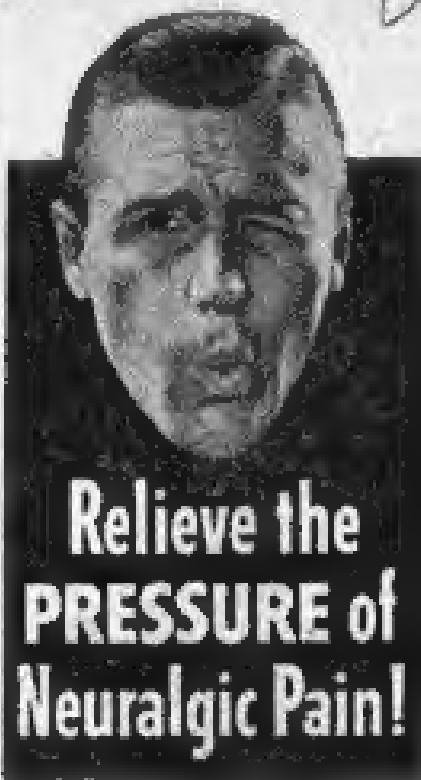
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# The Farm and Ranch Editorial Page...

## Liberal vision and Tory expediency

**T**HE announcement by Mr. C. D. Howe, that Canada's atomic energy programme is to be expanded, that the refining process is to be carried a step further, is big news for this country. It has been suggested that we are perhaps within five years of the use of atomic energy for industrial power. What this can mean for Canada is almost beyond our capacity to appreciate.

It is perhaps only natural, in the kind of world in which we live, for us to think in terms of weapons when we think of atomic power. First there came the atomic bomb, then the atomic cannon and the atomic submarine. And in awesome whispers there have been the reports about even more powerful hydrogen bombs. But from the beginning the hope of mankind has rested with using the power of the atom industrially. That, has always been the factor that Canada has kept foremost in mind in its own programme.

To build the plant necessary to make our own plutonium out of our uranium ore will cost hundreds of millions of dollars. But when the Canadian people consider the possibilities that such a development opens up, none will quibble at the cost. It is an investment in our industrial development which has to be made.

We came here, with this development, to a great new era in Canadian history. It is worth noting in passing how this has come to pass. It goes back directly to the decision made by the Laurier Government, in the very infancy of hydro electric development, that the export of power from Canada should be prohibited in order to encourage our industrial development. The great industrial wedge of Ontario and Quebec, and to a lesser extent the industrial growth of British Columbia and Manitoba, can be traced directly to that decision.

This has been a Liberal principle, applicable everywhere in this country from that day until this. When the question of the exporting Natural Gas out of Canada arose, the Government naturally has taken a stand against it. The exception to this rule was when permission was granted to export Peace River gas in order to enable lower B.C. to be served.

It is here that we find the great contrast between the Liberal and the Conservative party. Liberal principles are national principles, they mean the same thing to the people of the Maritimes that they do to the people of Ontario and the West. The fundamental weakness of the Conservative party,

one that has kept it in the wilderness for almost 16 years, is lack of character; its refusal to stick by its principles, even when it has stolen those principles from the Liberals.

For the past year Mr. Drew has been talking about a programme of developing Canada's resources that has had a superficial appeal. He has come out strongly for the processing in Canada of our vast store of natural resources — the iron of Labrador, Quebec and Ontario; our copper, zinc and other industrial metals. But when he came to Alberta recently, he dumped his whole programme in favor of political expediency when he sought to gain votes by approving the export of Alberta natural gas out of the country.

Here we have the programmes of the Liberal party and the Conservative party placed in bold relief. The Liberal party stands for the protection of all our power resources for Canadian use, natural gas as well as hydro electric power, and the development of Canadian atomic energy for Canadian use. As during the war, when it aligned itself with the isolationist-nationalists in Quebec, and preached conscription elsewhere, the Tories are playing their old game of saying one thing in the east and the opposite in the West. The tragedy is that the only alternative to the Liberal party should suffer so persistently from such shabby leadership.

But as long as we have a government led by men of vision and confidence in this country's future, men like Mr. St. Laurent and Mr. Howe, the tragedy is more apparent than real. For the health of our democracy, we should have an alternative to the Liberals. But with the outstanding leadership being provided, in such things as atomic development, the question is in truth completely academic.

## The Eastern farmers are demanding cheaper feed

**E**LSEWHERE in this issue, Form and Ranch readers will find two articles which deal with the relationship that exists between Prairie farmers and eastern Canadian farmers. One on page 8, deals with the dispute that arose at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture convention over the delivery of feed grains to the east. The other, on page 10, is concerned with the effect on the farm economy of the West of the policy of subsidizing the shipment of feed to eastern Canada. We commend both these articles to the attention of our readers.

It has been argued that these feed subsidies for eastern farmers have created a large market in the east for our coarse grains. That substantial quantities of feed have been sold in the east cannot be denied. But that these markets were created by the subsidies paid to eastern feeders is certainly open to question. One has only to consider the alternative sources of feed available to these farmers.

Prior to the war, they relied largely on American corn. But since then they have not been able to obtain American corn at comparable prices. In addition, eastern farmers previously grew a good deal of their own feed. With the assurance of a plentiful supply of coarse grains from the west, at

subsidized prices, many of them turned their land to the production of more profitable crops.

Then, there is always the question of the continuity of this market. If American grains again become available at lower prices, there is no doubt whatever that eastern farmers would turn immediately to these feeds. So it comes down to this: They feed our grains because they buy them cheaper than they can buy any other feed. They'll stop using our grains when they are higher in price than other grains.

So while we have enjoyed a large market in the east, it has not been one that was particularly profitable to us. Eastern feeders have paid no more than the going price at any time.

What these subsidies did, however, was to make it less profitable for our own livestock producers. They received prices that were established by purchases and sales in the big eastern markets. To get these prices, our producers had to ship their livestock to these markets and pay the freight on them. An eastern feeder, for example, could buy a carload of young stock, pay the freight cost of say 500-pound animals. He got his feed east freight free so that when his 1,100-pound steer went to market it car-

ried only 500 pounds of freight. The Western market steers carried the freight on a full 1,100 pounds.

We have been hearing a great deal in recent years about the need for diversifying our Prairie agriculture. But when the cards are stacked so strongly in favor of eastern farmers it must of necessity impair our competitive position. To restore the balance would require that a similar subsidy be paid on the freight of our livestock being shipped east. That is something we don't hope to see.

In the meantime, what is to be done? It seems to us that if eastern feeders want to have a feed bank established, the solution is in their own hands. Let them buy the grain through their own co-operatives and let them pay for the sacks and the sacking. Then let them distribute it to their members. Why they should expect the prairie producers to do this, in face of the sad experience of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool which tried it out once, makes no sense to us.

There is one favorable aspect to the uproar that was created by the eastern feeders at the C.F.A. convention. It should demonstrate once again to Prairie producers the folly of ever relying on a catch-all organization like the Canadian Federation of Agriculture to protect their interests. That can only be done by their own Prairie organizations. For the Prairie grain growers, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture is very largely a waste of time, of money and of effort.

# Farm and Ranch Editorials

## Let's put a stop to this gun-holding business

FOR a story in a nutshell of what is wrong with this country, we give you the strike of the grain elevator workers at Vancouver. The strike, according to the press reports and news services is for 12½ cents per hour. This, at first glance, seems about par for our times, even when the current wage of \$1.50 per hour base rate for unskilled labor is taken into account. But the wage increase is only part of the union demand and to our way of thinking it is the least important of the catalogue of things the strikers want. Here is the full list of demands:

The lowest paid wage is \$1.50 an hour for unskilled labor plus 5 cents an hour extra for night work. The men get a 48-hour week with time and a half for overtime, 5 statutory holidays with pay and two weeks' annual vacation with pay.

The present arrangement provides a 48-hour five-day staggered week week designed to provide a six-day operation and when urgent continuous operation. The Union has requested a Monday through Friday work week time and a half would have to be paid for Saturdays and double time for Sundays. It is only rarely that the Port terminal operates on Sunday. The heavy grain movement could not possibly be handled on the five-day week the Union requests.

The Union asks for an increase of 12½ cents an hour across the board. The present rate is \$1.50 an hour for unskilled labor. Employees in higher categories earn as much as \$2.00 an hour. Only two business firms in Vancouver pay comparable labor higher wages.

The Union asks for job classifications. This would prevent the moving of a man from one job to another during quiet periods and would require a longer staff, many of whom would have little to do in quiet periods.

The Union asks for an additional 5 cents an hour increase in pay for employees in the third shift.

Another demand is for 5 statutory holidays with pay. At present 3 such holidays are provided. Also 3 weeks paid holidays for men with 10 years' service. At present 2 weeks paid holidays is provided with 3 weeks paid holidays after 15 years' service.

All this, we suppose, is the logical extension of the five-day-week idea. We have said before that if the people of this country decide that they only want to work five days out of every seven, that is their business. But there is a world of difference between working five days a week, and in insisting that the productive machinery of our economy be closed tightly from Friday afternoon until Monday morning.

To put it another way: There is no reason why everybody who works a five-day week should work the same five days. Mass production, **Five Days** which has substantially reduced our costs of production, is based upon continuous operation. Our most efficient industries, in Canada and the United States, operate around the clock. While the workers only put in five eight-hour shifts per week, the machinery and plant are used full time. In such circumstances, the five-day week does not impose any intolerable burden upon the most efficient use of our plants and machinery.

We can get the whole argument into perspective if we tried to operate an economy in which the railroads, utilities, etc., closed up shop

at five o'clock Friday and did not start again until 9 o'clock Monday morning.

For the elevator employees at the coast to insist that they work only from Monday till Friday is an outrageous proposal. The ocean ships that load our grain cannot afford to lie around in port for 48 hours. Somebody will have to pay for that. There is no mystery about who the somebody will be. It will be the prairie farmers. We need even greater terminal capacity at the coast than we have. The result of this demand will be to reduce our capacity for loading out grain by one-sixth. There is a way out, of course. They can work Saturdays by paying the handlers time and a half. That would mean paying each employee, for the performance of eight hours of utterly unskilled manual labor, a Saturday wage of \$14.

Let's read that over again, slowly. Eighteen dollars a day pay for sweeping out barns. Eighteen dollars a day for pushing a broom and shovel. For the more highly-skilled employees, the wage would be \$24 a day for Saturdays, and if they worked Sundays the unskilled wage would be \$24 and the skilled wage would be \$32.

True, Vancouver is a costly place in which to live. But the cost of living has

been falling there as it has everywhere else in the country, except on the farms. This strike actually has nothing to do with the cost of living or equitable wage rates. A terrific volume of grain has been moving out of Vancouver. It looked like an ideal time for the C.I.O. to hold a gun to the farmers' heads. So they reached for a gun.

The union undoubtedly felt that because of the need to keep the grain moving the strike would be quickly settled. **Stand and Fight** They were wrong. In face of such unreasonable demands there must always come a time when it is necessary to stand and fight. This was such a time and the Wheat Pool and other elevator companies have stood firm. They have done so in the certain knowledge that they have in the past treated their employees fairly and paid them wages that compare most favorably with any other employer in the area.

We have had in this country a 10-year period in which no important strikes have been lost. It has created an unhealthy industrial climate. It has created in the minds of union leaders the illusion that strikes cannot be lost. Once that state of mind exists a reasonable settlement of labor disputes is often impossible. But there must come a day when the balance is restored, when labor leaders must face up to the possibility of losing by strikes as well as winning. There must be an end to this business of holding guns to the heads of the producers of this country. The stand taken at the coast is a step in that direction.

## Mr. Abbott takes off some hobbles

WE don't think there is any doubt that Mr. Abbott's last budget was his best, and by long odds. We'd say that if none of the headline-catching taxation reductions had been made. Its importance lies in the fact that it turns our fiscal thinking completely away from the socialist coloration it has had for many years. It marks, in a way, a clean break with our "depression" state of mind.

For 30 years, in this country, we have placed a stigma on success. Anyone who risked his money and won, and in the process established something that gave jobs to people and created prosperity, was regarded as an undesirable character. We laid special taxes on income from investments, regarded them as somehow morally inferior to income from wages, salaries or fees. Similarly, anybody who made a profit was regarded with suspicion, and to discourage him from doing so we devised means by which the profit could be taxed two or three times.

In essence, what the Abbott budget has done is to start to unhobble the Canadian economy. True, that process still has a long way to go. The important point is that a start is being made in this operation instead of tinkering with the adjustment of the hobbles, loosening some while tightening others.

By the 20 per cent dividend credit against income tax liability, Mr. Abbott has told Canadians that the way for them to reduce their taxes is to save their money and invest it in Canadian enterprise that pays dividends. At the same time, he has eased the taxes on small companies, given them elbow room in which to grow.

Now these and other measures will take a bit of getting used to. It will make it easy for opposition parties to blather about eating the poor and succoring the rich. But the way in which this country can prosper is for Canadians to finance their own development, own their own resources, build up their own industry with their own money. We can never achieve our destiny in the role of hired men for foreign capital.

Consistent with this goal is the allowances made to coal and mining companies to encourage them to switch their ready capital into the development of our oil resources. Gradually, we are sure that these same concessions will be made to individual Canadians to enable them to take risks in the same field.

At the end of the road, a generation hence, the widening and extension of the policies adopted in the Abbott budget will result in Canadians owning a much larger share of Canadian industry than they do now. That will not only make for a sounder Canada, it will provide us with a much larger taxation base for future ministers of finance.

Finally, we don't think much attention need be paid to the complaints of the opposition that the budget did nothing for the "little man". It gave him a good deal of relief on his tobacco taxes. But the point is that Canadians earning less than \$3,000 a year are taxed very lightly as it is. Their income taxes often do not cover the money they get from the government in children's allowances, and do not begin to cover the premium cost of such things as old age pensions and other social services. We'd keep those taxes on, if only for the reminder provided, that there is no such thing as "free" social service, that if people want the benefits of a welfare state, they alone have to pay for these benefits.

## Some different policies emerge in Washington

By BEN MALKIN

THE policies of the new administration in Washington have begun to take clear outline. For better or worse, they will have their effect in due course on every person in the world, and on every Canadian — on his pocketbook, on his livelihood, and perhaps on life itself.

Where the previous administration, under President Truman, was satisfied to prevent Russia from expanding any further, President Eisenhower's government is clearly intent on rolling the Russians back. He said in his State of the Union message to Congress, for instance, that he would not feel bound by secret wartime agreements reached at Yalta with the Russians if these involved "enslavement" of peoples. He announced that he was allowing Nationalist China to make raids on the Chinese mainland from Formosa. And his Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, declared that if Europe doesn't get a European army agreed to by April, the U.S. Congress might reduce its economic aid to that continent. Accompanying all this were rumors of the U.S. undertaking a naval blockade of Chinese ports. All this added up to a much more aggressive line, both with the Communists and with U.S. allies, than President Truman had undertaken.

It didn't meet with complete approval everywhere. Papers usually friendly to the United States, such as the London Economist and the Manchester Guardian, said that Washington could hardly hope to win friends by sending them ultimatums such as the one Dulles uttered. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden declared in London that the U.S. shouldn't, on its own, write off some clauses of the Yalta agreement. If they did that, there would be nothing to prevent the Russians from retaliating, which they could do, for example, in Berlin, where U.S., British and French forces were stationed. And in Canada, External Affairs Minister Pearson said this country "regretted" the move on Formosa.

### Danger of Trap

What was worrying about Formosa was that if the Nationalists carried out large-scale raids, the U.S. might get sucked in, especially if the Nationalists found themselves in trouble. And if the U.S. got trapped into heavy fighting on the Chinese mainland, it would very likely draw in America's allies, including Canada. As for a naval blockade of China, it would hurt millions of dollars worth of business that British traders in Hong Kong were still doing with China; and unless the U.S. was prepared to fire on Russian ships (which could set off a war) the blockade would be in-

effective, for such vessels could still be used to bring goods to China.

But if there was some worry as to President Eisenhower's foreign policies, there was reassurance concerning his trade program. This was bolstered by the new attitudes which American businessmen have been taking lately toward tariffs.

Both in his inaugural address and his state of the union message, Mr. Eisenhower laid stress on the need for the United States to buy the goods of other countries. The U.S. is a large creditor nation. Its debtors can get American goods by only three methods: through gifts, through more credits, or through selling goods to the U.S. The first two methods have been used to a far greater extent than the third during the past 15 years. The American taxpayer is fed up with it, and the American businessman, who since the war has come to depend on exports to a much larger degree than he ever did in the past, has begun to worry about his markets should the U.S. start cutting off the flow of gifts and credits to U.S. customers abroad.

So both Eisenhower and the businessmen have been emphasizing the desirability of larger American imports. The Detroit Chamber of Commerce, representing manufacturers in the industrial heart of the U.S., has advocated it. Henry Ford II, head of the Ford Motor Company, is also urging a tariff-free America, and says his firm at least is prepared to meet competition from foreign automobile-makers in the U.S. market. This is a gratifying sign of the times, at least in the opinion of government officials in Ottawa, who before the U.S. election were very much afraid that Eisenhower and his supporters would work for higher tariffs.

The Eisenhower administration has hinted at other policies, both domestic and foreign, which should have a good effect on U.S. allies. He wants the McCarran-Walters Immigration Act amended to remove discrimination. Under the quota system set-up in the Act, persons from Northern Europe get an actual, if not theoretical, preference over those from southern Europe. This feature of the law has been attacked as encouraging racial discrimination, and has been a weak spot in the moral armor the U.S. must wear, as leader of the free world.

All in all, several months will probably have to go by before the new administration can be judged by its deeds. But judged by its words, the U.S. government shouldn't be too hard to get along with in the next few years.

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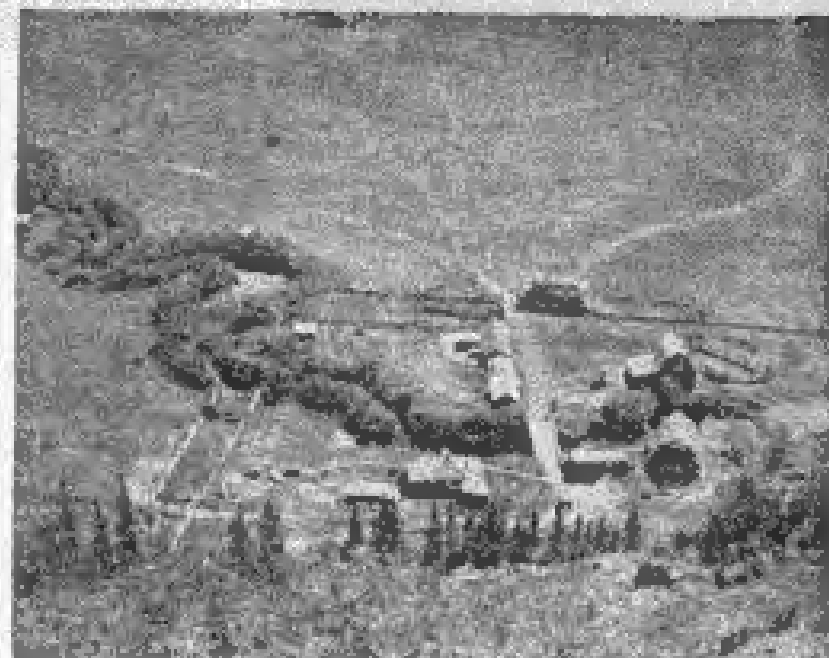


Photo by Richard Harrington.

## East and West clash on feed grain prices

By LEONARD NESBITT

THE annual convention of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, held in Victoria, witnessed a rather serious split in the ranks of the delegates, with those from Eastern Canada siding with representatives from B.C. against the prairie provinces.

The trouble arose over the marketing of oats and barley by the Wheat Board, and delegates from the far east and west resolutely refused to give approval to a resolution praising the Board and asking the government to renew its powers, which expire July 31, 1953, unless changes are made in its policy in marketing oats and barley.

West eastern farmers in particular want is for the Wheat Board to establish feed banks there, so that supplies will be readily available at all times. They would also like speculation in the marketing of oats and barley to be discontinued and a "fair" price fixed. Farmers in British Columbia acknowledged that ample supplies of coarse grains are always available from the Alberta Pool located in Vancouver, but they would like to get the grains at cheaper prices.

Delegates from the prairies contend that the Wheat Board had a responsibility to dispose of coarse grains delivered to it at the best possible price, that supplies are always available to buyers at Port William-Port Arthur, and that eastern feeders should organize a buying co-operative to concentrate purchases and achieve all possible economies.

A. T. Baker, of Alberta, said that the three Wheat Pools and the United Grain Growers had offered to make a loan of \$50,000 to start off such an organization, such a loan to bear no interest and to be repayable when finances warranted such a

step. The offer was turned down.

George McConnell, of Manitoba, said prairie farmers had \$35 million invested in feed elevator facilities, and the U.G.G. also had millions of dollars in elevators. He thought eastern farmers should be able and willing to help themselves in a like manner.

The wing-ding started over two resolutions. One from the prairies endorsed the operations of the Wheat Board and strongly urged that the Wheat Board Act be renewed and made permanent. The other was from Eastern Canada and asked for the elimination of the speculative marketing of coarse grains and that the eastern feeder be protected by the Board keeping a reasonable supply of feed grain reserves in eastern position for the winter all-rail season. Subject to these concessions, this resolution stated, "we agree that the Wheat Board be the sole marketing agency for the selling of coarse grains on behalf of western producers, and for making sales on their behalf for areas eligible for freight assistance on western feed grains."

The final upshot was that the two Wheat Board resolutions were referred to the board of directors for final action. At a subsequent meeting of the board it was decided to set up a committee of nine, four from the feeders and four from the prairies with President H. H. Hannan being the ninth member. This committee will meet with the Wheat Board to go fully into the entire problem and see if some satisfactory solution cannot be reached.

In the discussion which developed eastern delegates openly threatened to ask their federal

members of parliament to oppose renewal of the powers of the Wheat Board unless their requests were agreed to by the convention. J. A. Marion, of Quebec, said that eastern farmers believe the Wheat Board is a monopoly working against their interests. Without the Board, he said, prices of feed grains would have been in a slump in the past two years. Eastern farmers are hard put to in trying to make a profit on feeding livestock, he said, and rural credit unions in Quebec are losing deposits. One western farmer had told him that without the operations of the Wheat Board oats and barley would be a drug on the market. He intimated that farmers are prepared to go to their federal members of parliament to see if they would not take some action to remedy conditions.

V. S. Milburn, president of the Ontario Federation, stated that the western producer has been protected by the Wheat Board in the sale of coarse grains, but nothing has been done to protect the feeder. J. Broderick, past president of the same organization, said openly that unless there is a change the opposition to the present methods of marketing coarse grains would change the attitude of eastern members of parliament to the Wheat Board.

George McConnell, of Manitoba, said that western producers appreciated the extensive market for oats and barley in Eastern Canada and wanted to encourage the trade in every possible way. He pointed out, however, that Fort William was a natural marketing centre, and if a feed bank was established in the east grain therein would really be in a "distressed position" because it could not be economically diverted elsewhere and would probably have to be sold for what it would bring.

He said that some years ago the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool had shipped a substantial quantity of oats and barley to Ontario. Quite a bushelage had to be carried over the winter, with storage charges added to the price. Eastern feeders had found they could buy cheaper from Fort William and had sidetracked the feed bank with the result that the Saskatchewan Pool had suffered losses, he believed, up to 30 cents a bushel.

Some eastern delegates claimed that the federation had helped to establish the sale of oats and barley through the Wheat Board, but with the understanding that the interests of the feeders would be taken care of. The resolution passed by the annual meeting of the federation at Saskatoon in 1949 was cited. It reads as follows:

"Be it resolved that a joint effort be made to enable the Canadian Wheat Board to be the sole marketing agency for coarse grains, and that any legislation giving the Canadian Wheat Board the same exclusive powers over the market

ing of other grains as it now exercises over wheat shall be based on the principle that the Canadian Wheat Board shall be an agency operating for the benefit and in the interests of grain producers, with a duty to sell the grain for the best available price, whether in export or domestic markets, and shall not be used as an instrument of government to control domestic policy but full recognition of the importance of the livestock industry shall be given by the government of Canada and that the government shall take adequate measures to establish necessary reserves of feed grains whenever such action is deemed necessary."

It is the last clause in that resolution upon which feeders have based their case. The government of Canada has never seen fit to take measures to establish eastern feed banks. Provincial governments in the east were approached so to do, but fought shy of the suggestion.

Before World War 2, eastern feeders obtained about 16 per cent of their requirements from the prairies. Since the end of the war that has risen to 35 per cent. In the autumn of 1941 the federal government launched its freight assistance policy for feed grains moving from the prairies. The east got such assistance from Fort William eastward and the west coast from Calgary and Edmonton westward. The aim of the legislation was to maintain and increase meat and dairy and poultry production as part of the war effort. That legislation has been continued from year to year. The total cost to the federal treasury has reached \$183,694,112.52 or about \$16,000,000 a year on the average.

With ceilings on the price of coarse grains and booming demand the feeders did very well. After ceilings were removed the open market was in operation for a time and then, in 1949, the Canadian Wheat Board was given the exclusive marketing authority for all oats and barley delivered in the prairie provinces.

The feeder market in the east and, to a lesser extent, in the west, is important to important prairie growers of oats and barley. Under the freight assistance policy nearly 65 million bushels of oats and barley was delivered thereto in the 1951-52 crop year and 52,612,000 bushels in the 1950-51 crop year. In addition, in the two years, 30,000,000 bushels of feed wheat found a market in the east and far west.

The downward trend in the price of agricultural products, and particularly meat animals, has brought trouble to the farmers who must purchase feed grains from the prairies. At current prices for oats and barley, hog raisers have the smallest margin of profit in many, many years.

With big crops of oats and barley on the prairies in the (Continued on page 10)

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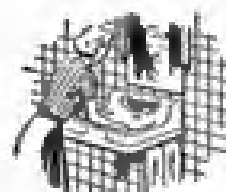
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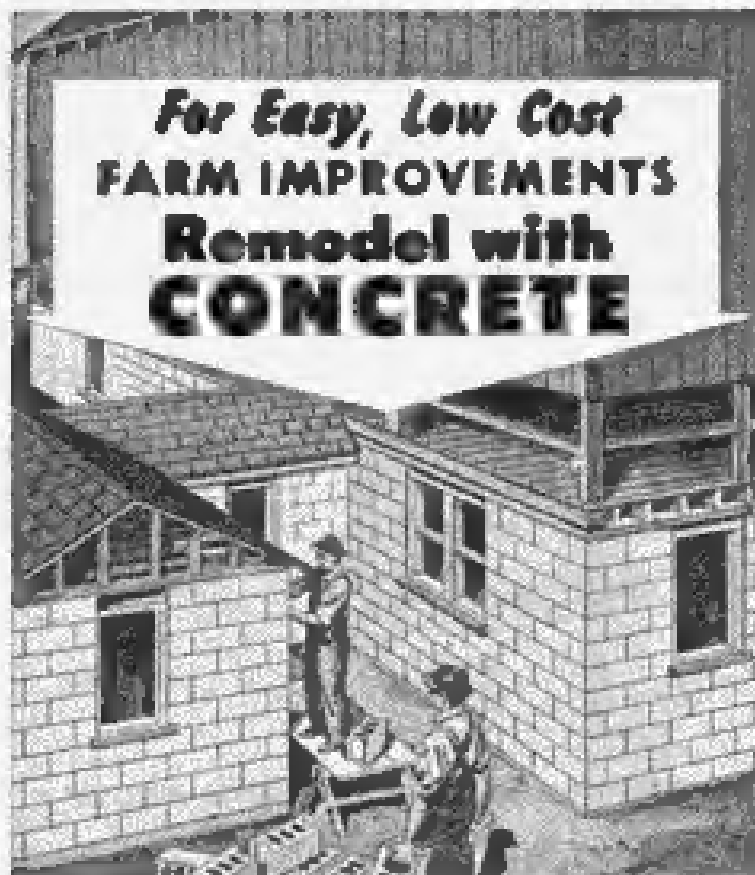
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## Freight subsidies to the East can ruin our stock raisers

By ARTHUR MERRIN

A LOT of smoke billowing into a long, low cloud over seventy cars of freight marks a short stretch of up-grade to interrupt the downhill pull from the Prairies to the East. Trainloads of wheat, oil, coal, lumber, and livestock move unnoticed in thousands of boxcars, stock cars, and tankers changing places with long strings of empties coming back behind a few cars loaded at the Eastern warehouses.

It takes a lot of smoke to camouflage the up-hill pulls in the strange economy with which we choose to strengthen the federation of provinces called Canada. We have become accustomed to trainloads of raw materials moving out; but what of the carloads of feed grain and feeder cattle hitched end to end rolling out to be consumed in the feed lots of Eastern Canada or British Columbia.

It is a strange business at best but Canadians have spent over 200

million dollars since 1911 on subsidies to assist and encourage the movement of feed grain from the Prairies!

The average bill for "feed freight assistance" by the Federal Department of Agriculture for the last 12 years has been over 15 million dollars per year. The 30 million spent on feed relief in the prairie provinces from 1926 to 1938 seems pretty small now doesn't it?

### Moving Out

The white faced steers from the foothill ranges climb aboard stock cars billed for a 2,000-mile ride to Ontario feed lots while grain is being loaded on the same siding to go out on the same train to the same feed lots, and part of the money received for the steers will help pay the freight assistance on the grain. Even the steers must shake their heads at such a proposition. No doubt they wish they had been born closer to their

(Continued from page 2)

past two years customers in the east looked for lowering prices. Total supply of feed grain in the 1931-32 crop year was the second largest in the nation's history and this year has reached a new record. But a large export demand arose and last crop year 70 million bushels of barley was exported and about the same quantity of oats.

Then again the Wheat Board handled the sale of the farmers' deliveries and there was no hedging pressure such as develops under the open market. The Wheat Board certainly did a good job of selling for the prairie farmer, but the customer is not feeling very too good about that accomplishment.

The reiterated claim of the eastern delegates that they helped to persuade the government to have the Wheat Board handle oats and barley has some elements of fact, but not to the extent that their speakers emphasized. In the first place, the formation of the Wheat Board in 1935 was the result of persistent efforts by organized prairie farmers and by organized farm organizations extending over many years. At the end of World War 2 these prairie farm organizations spent a lot of time and money in persuading the federal government to give the Board the right to handle the sale of oats and barley.

Before the government consented it insisted that the provincial legislatures in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta pass complementary legislation. When the question of pricing oats and barley arose, Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe, minister of trade and commerce, stated that neither the Wheat Board nor the government would assume any

responsibility therein of arbitrating between East and West. Consequently the Board used Winnipeg Grain Exchange in establishing prices for the sale of these grains.

Dr. Hope, economist with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture, last autumn worked out a table showing the price spread between the prairie farmer and the eastern feeder for oats and barley. With oats 71.8 cents net to the farmer in the Saskatoon area, the cost to the eastern feeder was a trifle over \$1.10, the spread being 38.3 cents. With the farm price of barley at a trifle over \$1.12, the feeder in the east paid \$1.64½ cents, the spread being a little over 52½ cents.

Such spreads take into account local prairie elevator charges, the freight to Fort William, terminal charges, selling costs, freight by rail east from Fort William (less federal bonus), sacking, handling and retailing in the east. It is hardly likely that a big buying co-operative in the east could shave the above costs to any appreciable extent. The main savings that could be effected would likely be through astute purchasing. But eastern feeders are unable, or do not want to, establish such an agency.

If the Wheat Board establishes substantial feed banks in the east and the experience in selling parallels that of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool in its experiment of a few years ago, the oats and barley growers in the prairies will not be too well pleased. Once the feed banks are established there the only sales outlet will be the eastern feeders, who, of course, will want to buy the grain as cheaply as possible.

work. No doubt they will be as time goes on.

For years we have retained high salaried experts to preach the gospel of conservation through mixed farming. Paid economists have stressed the necessity of shipping out the finished products, — meat, butter, cheese, and wool, to avoid the cost of shipping hay and grain. Paid soil chemists have coaxed, cajoled, and have even tried to shame us into conserving soil fertility by feeding our crops at home.

But now we are not satisfied to export bran and shorts as part of the milling wheat, (a part which contains half the phosphorus in the grain); now we seek to get rid of our unfinished livestock, our dairy industry, and the feed grain to keep them going and we help pay the freight to speed up the transfer! It's nice to have someone else do the chores, but Western Canada can't afford it that way.

#### Out of Business

Perhaps the climate and coastwise market of B.C. are not sufficient advantage to enable the poultrymen to pay freight on grain hauled over the mountains. Should we help pay the freight and put ourselves out of business, or should we invite the B.C. poultryman to bring his flock back to the prairie?

Perhaps the Eastern provinces can't produce as much meat and butter as they need. Should we turn over our livestock industry and grain to them and finance the deal, or should we sell meat and butter to them?

Perhaps it is hard to encourage the feeding of prairie grain to people livestock before they leave the prairie. But if that is the real trouble should we not be giving

light subsidies on meat, milk, cheese, butter, wool and eggs from the area with surplus feed?

It is hard to believe the other provinces need a relief feed policy, but if they do let's give them relief feed, like we had from 1934 to 1935. It was a lot cheaper that way!

Smoke hangs heavy in the conference and committee rooms; those haunts of hibernation so dear to the hearts of officialdom. Untiring public servants forsake the comforts of their own offices each winter to heed the feeblest call of committee: chairmen in far away places, (expenses paid, of course). But how thick must the smoke be when representatives of the Western provinces urge the Federal Government to continue the use of public funds to help the feed grain out of the prairies to the feedlots and farmsteads of the other provinces.

Is there no foresight in this west of ours that we must ask for the things which will destroy our future?

It is good business to pay for ideas. It is something different to let the hired help do your thinking, — even the high-priced help. Western farmers will have to think and speak for themselves.

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# Sun Life Again Holds Top Canadian Record For '52 New Business

**\$545 Millions Sold; Total Insurance in Force Now Over \$5 Billions; Policyholders' Dividends \$22 Millions During 1952 — Upped by \$2 Millions**

With \$545 million of new business secured during 1952, the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada continues to hold the record for another year, topping all Canadian life companies over the same period. Total Sun Life insurance now in force amounts to more than \$5 billions, marking yet another milestone in the progress of Canada's leading life company. George W. Bourke, President, in presenting Sun Life's 82nd Annual Report, announced that policyholders' dividends during 1952 will amount to \$22 millions, up two millions from last year.

Stating that the objective of the business of life insurance was to make available its services to as many people as possible, Mr. Bourke emphasized that the Sun Life is playing a leading role in this purpose. Last year, new Sun Life business amounted to \$545,581,000 as compared with the 1951 figure of \$461,776,000, an increase of 18%. The Sun Life of Canada operates in nearly 30 countries throughout the world, but the major part of this new life insurance was secured in Canada, United States and Great Britain. Group insurance included in the new business total amounted to \$163,487,000, an increase of \$71 millions over 1951. The importance of Group life insurance, said Mr. Bourke, is being increasingly recognized as a valuable social factor by responsible industrial and business leaders who are finding that well-rounded insurance and retirement programmes help both to secure and to retain valuable employees and promote sound staff relations in both large and small organizations.

At the end of 1952, total Sun Life insurance in force stood at \$5,222,847,000, an increase of \$421,931,000 — nearly 9% over the amount at the end of the previous year. Group insurance in force, included in this amount, has now reached \$1,493,541,000, an increase of 19%. Annuity payments which the Company has undertaken to provide immediately or in the future, through individual contracts or group pension plans, amount to \$117,833,000 per annum. The number of policies and group certificates now in force is 1,712,898.

## BENEFIT PAYMENTS

Mr. Bourke referred to life insurance as the most popular and effective method of permanent saving, because it provides an immediate estate in the event of death, and also assures financial security when working years are over. The payments made to Sun Life policyholders and beneficiaries during 1952 amounted to \$118,618,000, or \$467,000 for each working day of the year. Of this amount, \$81,832,000 was paid to living

policyholders, and \$36,786,000 to the beneficiaries of deceased policyholders. The total amount of benefits paid by the Sun Life since the first policy was issued in 1871 has now reached \$2,604,604,000.

## ASSETS AND INVESTMENTS

Total assets of the Company at the end of the year under review were \$1,742,876,000, an increase of \$78,850,000 over 1951. These new funds were invested in many public and private enterprises, but principally in industrial and public utility bonds and in mortgages. The increase in bond investment and mortgages amounted to \$43,252,000 and \$21,546,000 respectively. It is interesting to note that Sun Life investments include 48,000 home mortgages for a total sum of \$186,000,000, an average of \$4,150 per home. Thus, the Company is playing a prominent part in helping to provide homes for persons of modest means. The interest rate earned during the year was 3.84% as compared to 3.70% in the previous year. This increase, commented Mr. Bourke, was important since any permanent improvement in the interest rate makes additional earnings available for dividend distribution, thereby reducing the cost of life insurance to the policyholder.

The total surplus and contingency reserve now amounts to \$113,467,000.

## LIFE INSURANCE A NATIONAL ASSET

Mr. Bourke mentioned that in all countries where the Sun Life operates, and more particularly in Canada, United States and Great Britain, men and women were providing increasingly for their own and family security. This meant protection and peace of mind for more and more people. It also meant more money saved and invested in national projects; more jobs and goods for more people. In Canada alone more than five million policyholders are saving through life insurance, for whom the nation's life insurance fund of more than \$5 billions represents a provision for death, retirement and other benefits. The fund is also the country's largest single reservoir of long-term investment resources for use in developing the nation's waterways, highways, railroads, public utilities, home building, hospitals, schools, and other branches of Canadian social and business life.

A copy of the Sun Life's 82nd Annual Report to Policyholders, including the President's review of the year, is being sent to each policyholder, or may be obtained from the Head Office in Montreal or from any of the branch, group or mortgage offices of the Company throughout North America.

Let's Go!



This picture of Donald Hodgson, of Berethy, Alta., is by the noted Canadian photographer Richard Harrington.

## We've learned a lot about soil and fertility

By JOSEPH PAUL

THE first well-organized field experiments, combined with laboratory research, were established at Rothamsted, England, in 1843 in connection with the early development of the commercial fertilizer industry. Since that time there has been a tremendous expansion of this type of work. On this continent every state and province is well served by at least one institution for agricultural experimentation.

In the meantime, the list of elements involved in soil fertility has grown to include nitrogen, phosphorus, calcium, potassium, sulphur, magnesium, iron, iodine, manganese, copper, zinc, boron, molybdenum, and possibly some others under very exceptional circumstances.

The results of tests with fertilizers has been given wide publicity through bulletins, extension programmes, press articles, and advertisements.

In some districts such as the short-grass plains it has not been possible to demonstrate profitable yield increases from the application of any of the fertilizers being marketed at present. Other districts should show favorable returns from the application of one or more forms of fertilizer on certain crops.

These responses are most commonly obtained from applications containing nitrogen or phosphorus or both. Some localities show yield increases from certain crops when calcium is applied as limestone, others show increases from sulphur or from some of the other elements listed.

The elements manganese, copper, zinc, boron and molybdenum are usually referred to as "trace elements". They are required in such minute quantities that they were not recognized as essential to plant growth until fairly recent years.

Some of the elements can become quite harmful to plants if they are present in the soil in too great a quantity. Thus the use of trace elements in fertilizers presents some complicated problems; and it appears the time is ripe for a more careful approach to the whole question of the use of purchased fertilizers.

Consider for a moment such a statement as this: "Every bushel of wheat, pound of butter, or beef or gallon of milk sold off the farm means a certain amount of phosphorus, nitrogen, potassium and other mineral elements taken from the soil. Ultimately this must be replaced if production at a high level is to be maintained."

Although this statement is taken from a bulletin prepared in 1951, it seems to re-state the principle expounded by Liebig a hundred years ago and adds a theory of nitrogen supply which has come and gone during the past century. Yet most soil scientists today claim Liebig's principle has been followed too closely.

It is interesting to note a quotation by Charles E. Kellogg, Chief, Soil Survey Div., Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U.S.A.

"Although the theory (Liebig's) was a great advance at the time it probably did more to retard the development of soil science than any other factor."

... the soil was considered a store or long-term storage bin of plant nutrients. But soils are not static. Through the natural processes of development some materials are being lost others are being added. Fresh materials are being weathered. Some soils receive frequent deposits of alluvium. Others have new minerals added from beneath as the surface soil gradually erodes. Soils vary greatly in their responsiveness to management quite apart from variations in the supply of plant nutrients. Important as these are, the theory singularly

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**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE**

## Grow grass young man and really start to prosper

By H. J. KENNEDY  
Editorial Director, Farm and Ranch Review

It is a well-known fact that the young man who grows grass for his own use and for sale to his neighbors, is the one who really starts to prosper. The reason for this is that the young man who grows grass for his own use and for sale to his neighbors, is the one who really starts to prosper. The reason for this is that the young man who grows grass for his own use and for sale to his neighbors, is the one who really starts to prosper.

The first step in growing grass is to select the right variety. The second step is to prepare the soil. The third step is to plant the grass. The fourth step is to water the grass. The fifth step is to mow the grass. The sixth step is to sell the grass.

that enables the operator to

The next step in growing grass is to select the right variety. The second step is to prepare the soil. The third step is to plant the grass. The fourth step is to water the grass. The fifth step is to mow the grass. The sixth step is to sell the grass.

view and design of animals. Indeed, on Western Co. grass pods to the fact that grass is without a peer from the

The next step in growing grass is to select the right variety. The second step is to prepare the soil. The third step is to plant the grass. The fourth step is to water the grass. The fifth step is to mow the grass. The sixth step is to sell the grass.

Photo (1)



Photo (2)

## ROBIN FARM HYDRAULICS

**HYDRAULIC LIFT & PUMP SYSTEM**

drought and feed deficiencies that sometimes dwarf the winter problems encountered in northern areas.

On some Arizona ranches stock water has to be supplied from rail-way tank cars at tank trucks. In other cases expensive wells are deep as 2,000 feet have to be drilled and equipped with power-driven pumps to solve this problem.

Western Canada does not fare too badly when its production of irrigated pastures is compared with the irrigated valleys of the south. California averages one and one half animal units per acre during an eight-month growing season. Arizona's irrigated pastures are grazed for 12 months, also with an average carrying capacity of 1 animal unit per acre. Top production from these irrigated pastures ranges from 600 to 1,100 pounds of beef per acre annually.

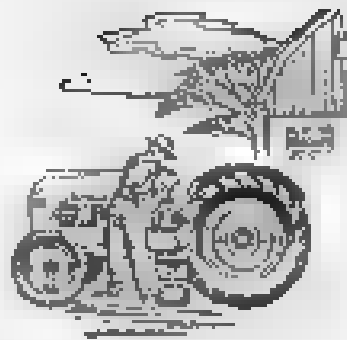
Irrigated pasture experience at Western Canada's irrigated lands indicates that average capacities per month of growing season are fully equal to the results cited for California and Arizona. At the Lethbridge Experimental Station 215 dairy cows per acre is the average carrying capacity for a 10-month growing season, and this average has been maintained over a long period of years. In 1953 43 acres of improved irrigated pasture situated at Lethbridge carried 41 milking cows for 75 days in the fall of the year and produced \$24.00 worth of milk per acre during this short period.

Irrigated pastures grazed by sheep at the Swift Current Station in 1952 carried up to 33 head of yearling rams per acre for a period of 155 days. Yearling steers harvested over 800 pounds of beef per acre of irrigated pasture last year at the Kamloops Range Experiment Station and pastures on the Creston dyke lands produced 540 pounds of beef per acre.

These few examples in widely separated areas point to the fact that irrigated pastures will be receiving more attention in the future. Five months growth on an irrigated pasture in Western Canada is just as productive as a similar growth far to the south. Good soil, abundant water supplies, long hours of daylight, the right mixture of grasses and legumes coupled with good livestock present a combination of resources that makes the business of food production both permanent and profitable.

Many years ago Horace Greeley said "Go West young man." Were he living today, he might say with equal significance "grow Great young men."

Slow Cure. In Mesa, Ariz. Justice of the Peace Jack Hunsaker decided that jailing drunken drivers "only works a hardship on wives and children," declared that from now on he would sentence them to church for ten consecutive Sundays.



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## B.C. is training boys in practical farming

BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA are training a new generation of farm boys in practical farming. The training is being given in the form of a course in a new subject at the Youth Training School which is being held in the province.

The course is a new subject at the Youth Training School which is being held in the province. The course is a new subject at the Youth Training School which is being held in the province.

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are working hard and will likely do better because of the training they received.

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in two years with a diploma to keep the school operating.

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One of the chief purposes behind this two months of training is to provide these students with up community activities and by have gone back to their training in crafts to fill an hour spare time they might.

With all this practical study within reach of farm boys there are a few farmers and others who deem it essential to have a vocational school of agriculture established in the province. They have looked with

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# See the Great New 7-Climate Refrigerators

by INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



It takes 7 different areas of cold - from 6° to 55° - to keep all foods in prime condition. International Harvester gives you all 7 of these essential "Food Climates" - all working at once - in distinguished new refrigerator styles you'll be proud to have in your home.

- 6** The frozen foods and ice compartment
- 13** For frozen desserts and quick chilling
- 31** For everything fresh, meats, fruits
- 37** For milk and general food storage
- 40** Perfect cold for fresh fruits and vegetables
- 39** For eggs, condiments, canned beverages
- 55** For hot piping hot food and the warmest

Come in and see how these wonderful new IH Refrigerators can help you feed your family better - get more out of your grocery money, too. They're big and good-looking and the roomiest ever. Let your International Harvester dealer show you one that's made for you! There's a size for every family.

## JUST A FEW OF THE WONDERFUL FEATURES!

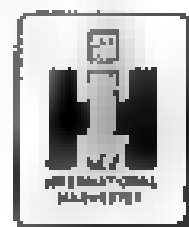
- New Refrigerator - automatic defrosting
- Freezer - double storage space - up to 100 lbs.
- Inverted Ice-Dispenser & High-Pressure System of pure filtered water - makes delicious iced drinks
- Self-cleaning refrigerator - no more "frosting" - still the 5-year warranty

The new International Harvester Refrigerators are the result of over 100 years of manufacturing skill and experience.

Available in 10 Cycles, from 100 to 150 lbs.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Company of Canada Limited, Hamilton, Ontario



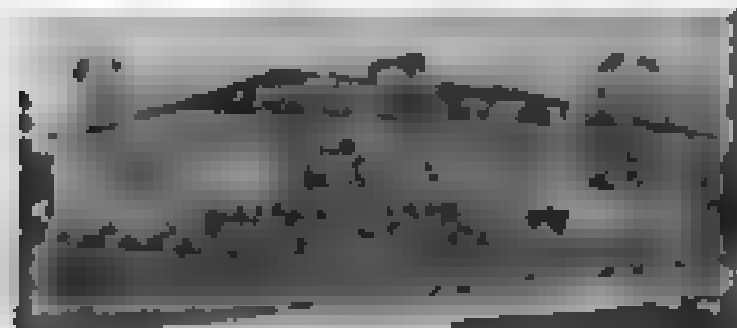
**Great New Kitchen Idea!**  
*the Decorator Refrigerator*  
by  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**

Smart-looking new color enables you to make your refrigerator a feature of your kitchen decoration. Match it with your room - blend it with your color scheme. Use any fascinating color that you choose. And you can change it to color to you change your mind!

*a Fashion First  
exclusive with*  
**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**



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1960 Model

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Imagine our perfect home with the highest class of the home built by any other method. The modern design and the quality of the quality of work and the way of the way of the home. The home is built by the way of the way of the home. The home is built by the way of the way of the home.

CLARK HOMES LTD. 100 AVE. AND 100 ST. ALBERTA

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE \_\_\_\_\_

## CANADA'S MOST COMPLETE PACKAGE HOME



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SAVE TIME, LABOR AND MONEY WITH

## Hanson Budget

THE ALL PURPOSE YEAR ROUND SPEAKER

The Hanson Budget is a new and improved speaker system that will save you time, labor and money. It is designed to be used in a variety of ways, from a simple speaker system to a complete audio system. The Hanson Budget is a new and improved speaker system that will save you time, labor and money. It is designed to be used in a variety of ways, from a simple speaker system to a complete audio system.



Special Features: Hanson Budget is the only speaker system that is designed to be used in a variety of ways, from a simple speaker system to a complete audio system.

## Thumbing through catalogues reveals lots of new flowers

### ILLU' outdoor gardening

As the weather warms up, gardeners are turning to the catalogues for inspiration. The catalogues are a treasure trove of new flower varieties, from classic roses to modern hybrids. Gardeners can find everything from small daisies to large, showy lilies.

The catalogues also provide information on the care and cultivation of the plants. This is a valuable resource for both novice and experienced gardeners.

One of the most popular sections in the catalogues is the one dedicated to roses. There are hundreds of different varieties, each with its own unique characteristics. Gardeners can choose from classic, modern, and hybrid varieties.

In addition to roses, the catalogues also feature a wide variety of other flowers. These include tulips, daisies, lilies, and many more. Gardeners can find plants that are suitable for different climates and garden sizes.

The catalogues also provide information on the care and cultivation of the plants. This is a valuable resource for both novice and experienced gardeners. Gardeners can find everything from small daisies to large, showy lilies.

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### New Potatoes

The large group of potatoes is often confusing to the amateur gardener. The catalogues provide information on the care and cultivation of the plants. This is a valuable resource for both novice and experienced gardeners.

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### The soil should be light and

The soil should be light and well-drained. This is a valuable resource for both novice and experienced gardeners. The catalogues also provide information on the care and cultivation of the plants.

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### Building Plants

Building plants is a process that involves the selection and cultivation of plants. The catalogues provide information on the care and cultivation of the plants. This is a valuable resource for both novice and experienced gardeners.

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**MASSEY-HARRIS** WIDE LEVEL DISCS  
COAST TO COAST MASSEY-HARRIS OFFERS MOST



## THE EXPERTS ADVISE

them of any other variety in the test. Grimm alfalfa ranked second. These two varieties are well adapted to Western conditions. The third place was taken by the variety known as "2" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The fourth place was taken by the variety known as "1" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The fifth place was taken by the variety known as "3" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The sixth place was taken by the variety known as "4" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The seventh place was taken by the variety known as "5" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The eighth place was taken by the variety known as "6" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The ninth place was taken by the variety known as "7" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The tenth place was taken by the variety known as "8" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The eleventh place was taken by the variety known as "9" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The twelfth place was taken by the variety known as "10" which is also well adapted to the conditions of the West.

Results of a test of standard varieties of alfalfa in the West show that the variety known as "2" is the best adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "1" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "3" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "4" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "5" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "6" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "7" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "8" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "9" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "10" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West.

## Safflower did well in 1952

THAT 1952 was a good year for safflower was the recent report made by the U.S. Department of Agriculture at the Lethbridge Experimental Station. This oil seed crop has been under international co-operative tests for several years at twenty stations in Canada and the United States. The results of the tests at Lethbridge show that the 1952 season gave safflower a chance to show its worth as a crop. The average yield of the crop was 1,146 pounds per acre, which is a significant improvement over the average yield of 765 pounds per acre in 1951. The 1952 season also showed that safflower is a crop that can be grown in the West.

Two of the seven varieties under test were hardly affected by the drought. The variety known as "1" produced an average per acre yield of 765 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "2" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "3" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "4" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "5" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "6" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "7" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land.

The best variety of safflower under test was the variety known as "1" which produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "2" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "3" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "4" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "5" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "6" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land. The variety known as "7" produced an average per acre yield of 1,146 pounds of oil from dry land.

under irrigation. Individual variety comparisons shows that the variety known as "1" is the best adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "2" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "3" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "4" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "5" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "6" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "7" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "8" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "9" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West. The variety known as "10" is also well adapted to the conditions of the West.

## Planning poultry program

As in every other business, careful planning and management are needed in poultry production. F. J. Higginson, Acting Poultry Commissioner, Alberta Department of Agriculture, says that the first step in deciding on the type of poultry enterprise to be followed, there are many factors to be considered. The first factor is the type of poultry to be raised. The second factor is the type of housing to be used. The third factor is the type of feed to be used. The fourth factor is the type of management to be used. The fifth factor is the type of marketing to be used. The sixth factor is the type of equipment to be used. The seventh factor is the type of labor to be used. The eighth factor is the type of capital to be used. The ninth factor is the type of risk to be taken. The tenth factor is the type of return to be expected.

If the poultry producer plans to raise broilers, the first step is to decide on the type of broiler to be raised. The second step is to decide on the type of housing to be used. The third step is to decide on the type of feed to be used. The fourth step is to decide on the type of management to be used. The fifth step is to decide on the type of marketing to be used. The sixth step is to decide on the type of equipment to be used. The seventh step is to decide on the type of labor to be used. The eighth step is to decide on the type of capital to be used. The ninth step is to decide on the type of risk to be taken. The tenth step is to decide on the type of return to be expected. If the poultry producer plans to raise layers, the first step is to decide on the type of layer to be raised. The second step is to decide on the type of housing to be used. The third step is to decide on the type of feed to be used. The fourth step is to decide on the type of management to be used. The fifth step is to decide on the type of marketing to be used. The sixth step is to decide on the type of equipment to be used. The seventh step is to decide on the type of labor to be used. The eighth step is to decide on the type of capital to be used. The ninth step is to decide on the type of risk to be taken. The tenth step is to decide on the type of return to be expected.

Perhaps one reason why the poultry producer should plan is that the poultry business is a highly competitive one. The poultry producer must be able to compete with other poultry producers in the market. The poultry producer must be able to produce poultry at a lower cost than other poultry producers. The poultry producer must be able to market poultry at a higher price than other poultry producers. The poultry producer must be able to manage the poultry business efficiently. The poultry producer must be able to take the necessary risks in the poultry business. The poultry producer must be able to expect a reasonable return on the investment in the poultry business.

The poultry producer should also plan for the future. The poultry producer should be able to adapt to changes in the poultry business. The poultry producer should be able to expand the poultry business. The poultry producer should be able to diversify the poultry business. The poultry producer should be able to manage the poultry business in a way that will ensure the long-term success of the poultry business. The poultry producer should be able to take the necessary steps to ensure the long-term success of the poultry business. The poultry producer should be able to expect a reasonable return on the investment in the poultry business.

## EGG PRODUCTION and hatch

The results of the Oregon feeding tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen. The results of the tests show that molasses could make up to 20% of the ration of the laying hen.

The Price of  
Not Planting  
is Steep



HARVESTING is the most important part of the planting process. The most important part of the harvesting process is the timing of the harvest. The timing of the harvest is determined by the weather and the condition of the crop. The timing of the harvest is also determined by the needs of the market. The timing of the harvest is also determined by the needs of the farmer. The timing of the harvest is also determined by the needs of the community. The timing of the harvest is also determined by the needs of the world.

The importance of the harvesting process is that it determines the quality of the crop. The quality of the crop is determined by the timing of the harvest. The quality of the crop is also determined by the condition of the crop. The quality of the crop is also determined by the needs of the market. The quality of the crop is also determined by the needs of the farmer. The quality of the crop is also determined by the needs of the community. The quality of the crop is also determined by the needs of the world.

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**GAIN HIGHER YIELDS**  
**PER ACRE**  
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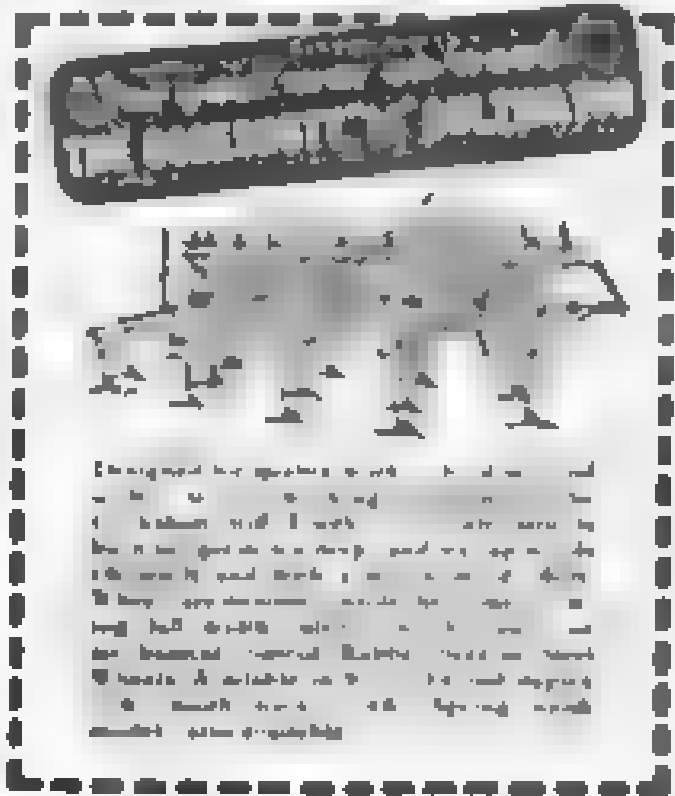
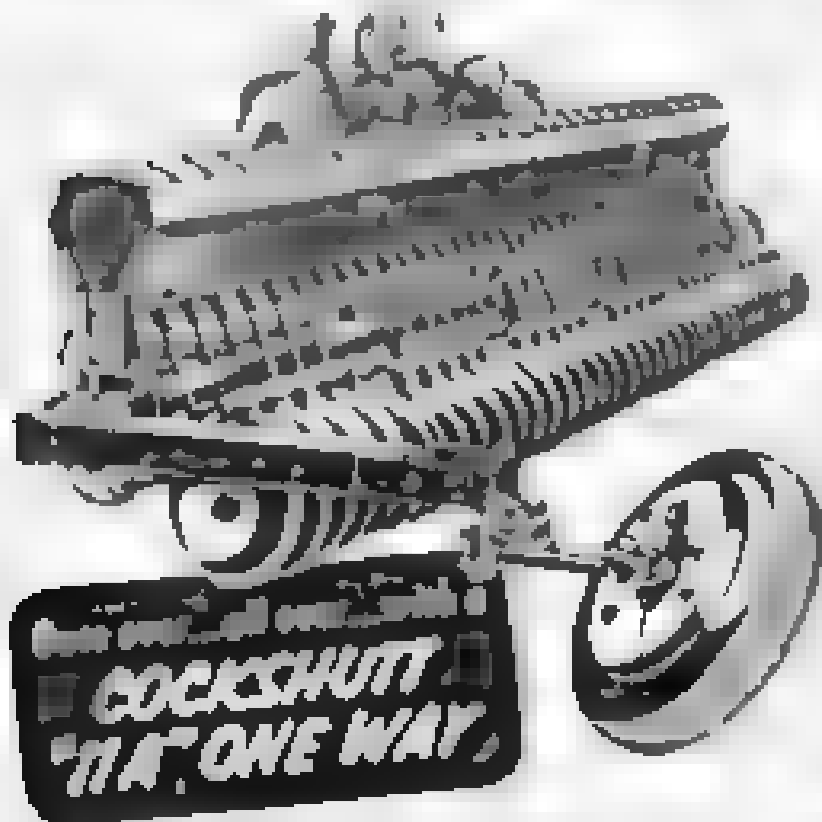
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It is the only machine that can be used in any soil condition. It is the only machine that can be used in any soil condition. It is the only machine that can be used in any soil condition.

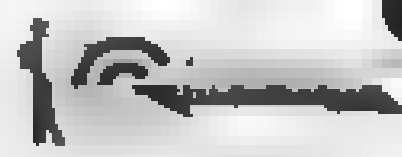


There is the famous one-way and two-way method for plowing. It is the only method that can be used in any soil condition. It is the only method that can be used in any soil condition.

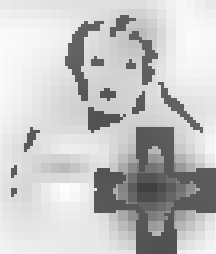
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**J H Pugh & Products**  
Electronics Division

It doesn't cost  
... **IT PAYS!**

Use  
**ELEPHANT**  
Brand  
**FERTILIZERS**

(continued) *For detailed description of variables, see Appendix B.  $N = 1,000$  for each group.*

Manufactured by  
The Connecticut Paper & Printing  
Company at Canaan, Conn.

**Keywords:** child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

## Settling and unsettling the arid Prairie Core

Plans for Fairs and Shows - readers who have a large collection of an interesting commodity of their own may wish to put them forward and they should apply to Mr. J. H. Vane, F.R.S., for information as to how the report of the Royal Commission on the Fairs and Shows may be used.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

most of the women diagnosed a year  
ago of breast cancer gave up smoking  
the night after their diagnosis. The  
study found that women who were a  
pack or more a day had a 45% risk  
of dying from breast cancer, compared  
with 25% for those who had quit  
before the diagnosis.

Agricultural conditions had become so serious throughout the short-grass plains of Saskatchewan and Alberta in 1920 that the provincial governments attempted to discover causes and remedies. The Saskatchewan Farming Conference in Swift Current in July, 1920. Shortly thereafter they appointed a survey board to investigate the situation. In 1921 the Alberta government appointed a survey board for the same purpose. The reports of these boards are a valuable source of information on the conditions of the short-grass plains of those bodies. They did not, in fact, present the conditions as they were, but as a result of the surveying of conditions of the plains and as a result of the provincial government groups developed in their reports are, however, worthy of comment in historical perspective.

[illegible]

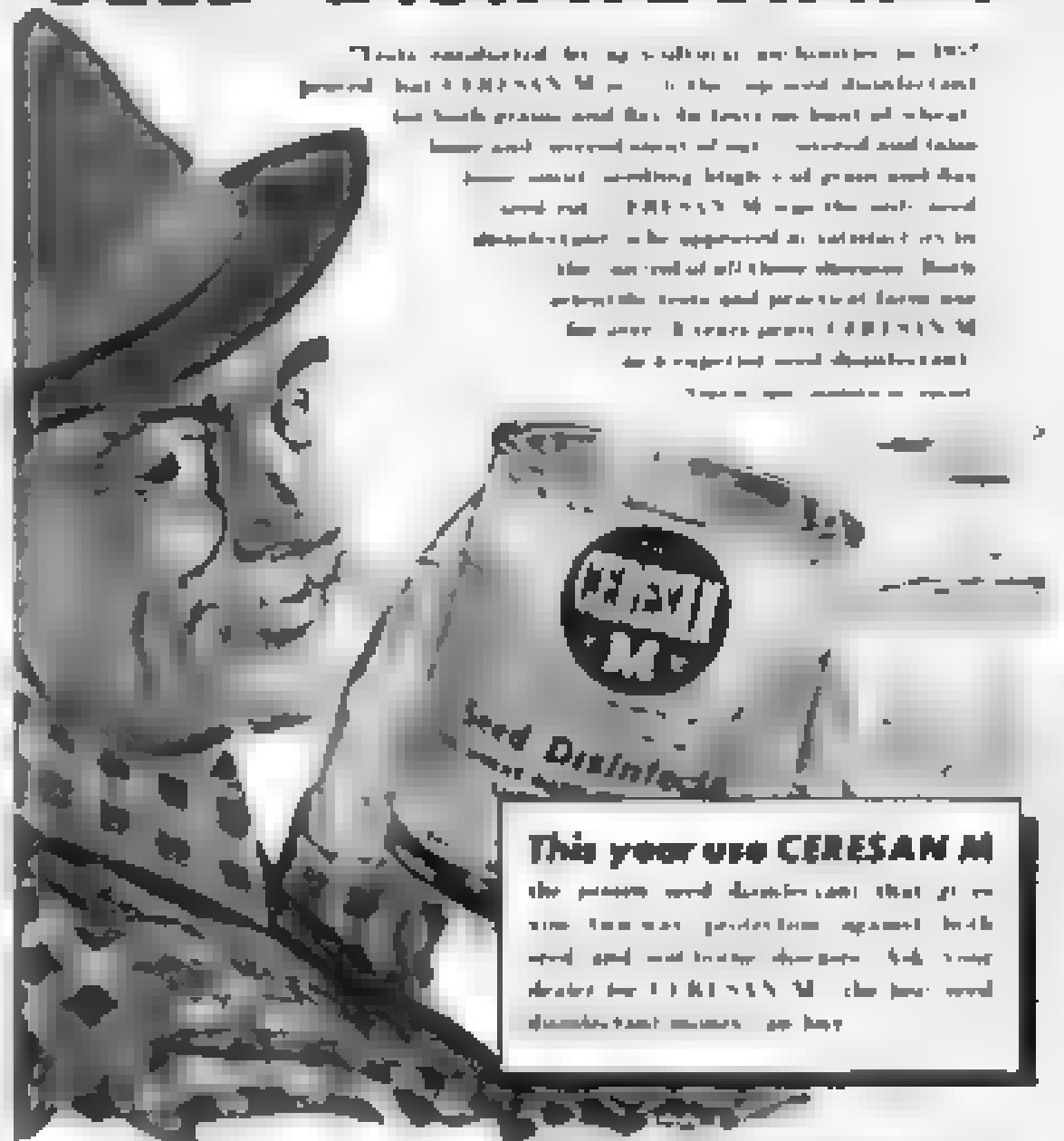
There are two types of business and they are having a great effect on the world of business. The first is the small business and the second is the large business. The small business is the one that is owned and operated by one person or a few people. The large business is the one that is owned and operated by many people. The small business is the one that is the backbone of the economy. The large business is the one that is the backbone of the world.

# CERESAN M

## ...for 18 Years Canada's Top SEED DISINFECTANT

Tests conducted by top seedsmen and growers in 1947 proved that CERESAN M is the most effective seed disinfectant for both grasses and flax. In tests on wheat, barley and several types of oats, covered seed taken from about seedling height and grown seed then seed rot CERESAN M was the most seed disinfectant to be approved as satisfactory in the control of all these diseases. Tests against the tests and practical factors are for over 18 years prove CERESAN M as a superior seed disinfectant.

Tests on other seed disinfectants are required.



### This year use CERESAN M

the proven seed disinfectant that gives you maximum protection against both seed and seedling diseases. Ask your dealer for CERESAN M, the best seed disinfectant money can buy.

### Check Purpose GENESAN

### G+L BUNT CURE

### GENESAN

A specially treated seed disinfectant of wheat. It has been shown to be most effective in seed treatment and has been shown to be most effective in seed treatment.

The best seed disinfectant of CERESAN M is the best seed disinfectant of CERESAN M. It has been shown to be most effective in seed treatment and has been shown to be most effective in seed treatment.

**CANADIAN INDUSTRIES LIMITED**  
Agricultural Chemicals Department

Edmonton      Montreal      Toronto      Vancouver, B.C.      Winnipeg  
Saskatoon      Regina      Calgary      Edmonton



**PLANERS**  
"LITTLE GIANT"  
PORTABLE 4-Blade PLANNER

Model 1000  
Model 1001  
Model 1002  
Model 1003  
Model 1004  
Model 1005  
Model 1006  
Model 1007  
Model 1008  
Model 1009  
Model 1010  
Model 1011  
Model 1012  
Model 1013  
Model 1014  
Model 1015  
Model 1016  
Model 1017  
Model 1018  
Model 1019  
Model 1020

\$1,848.00  
\$1,748.00  
\$1,648.00  
\$1,548.00  
\$1,448.00  
\$1,348.00  
\$1,248.00  
\$1,148.00  
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\$748.00  
\$648.00  
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\$148.00  
\$48.00  
\$0.00

See Vincent Trench Limited  
1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020

**Let me help you**

Save the  
A. C. Thompson  
the Sufferer's Pain

**RHEUMATIC and ARTHRITIC PAIN**

The A. C. Thompson is a new and revolutionary method of treating rheumatic and arthritic pain. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment. It is a new and revolutionary method of treating rheumatic and arthritic pain. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment.

**"DE-MORIT"**

A NEW METHOD OF  
Caring for  
Calf Calves

**YOUNG CALVES**

The De-Morit is a new and revolutionary method of treating young calves. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment. It is a new and revolutionary method of treating young calves. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment.

**VIOLEN**

A NEW METHOD OF  
Caring for  
Calf Calves

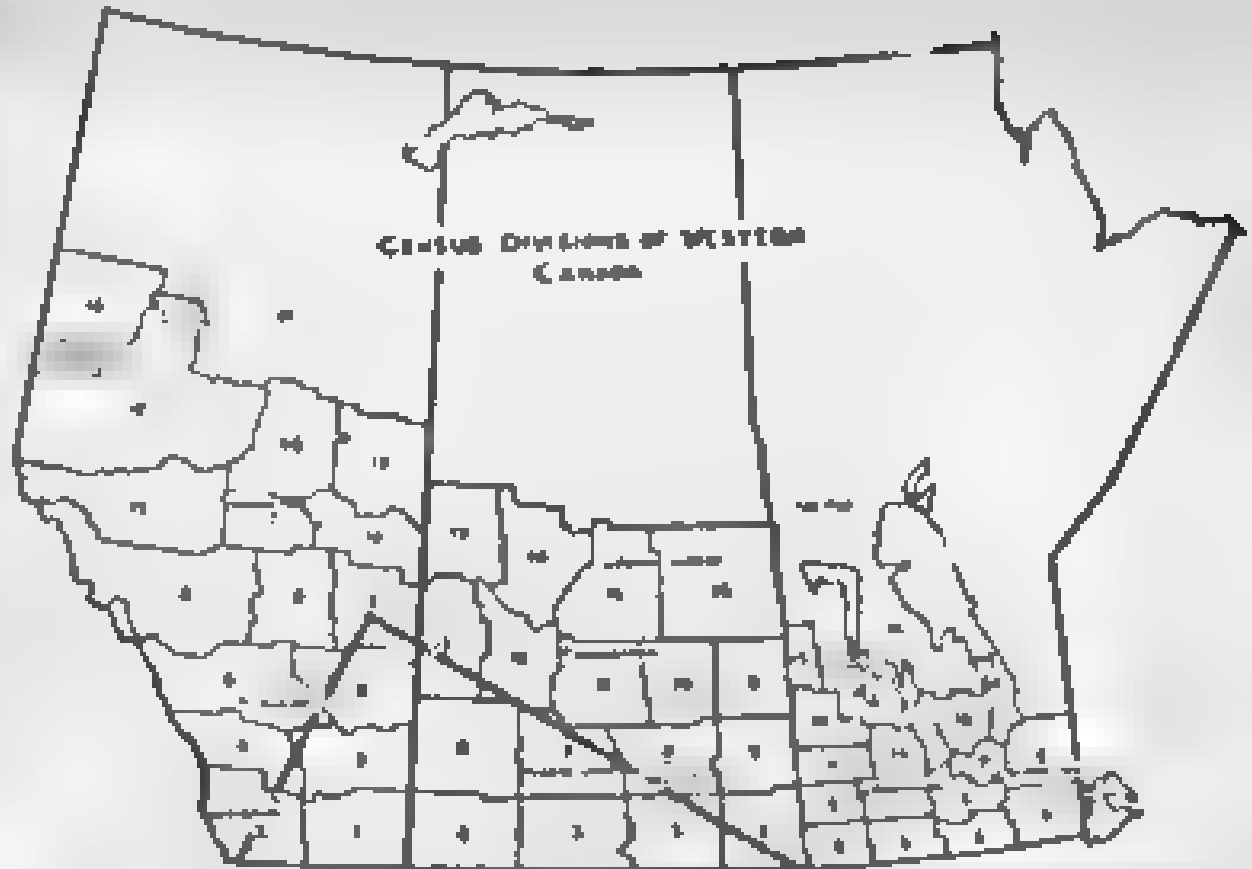
The Violent is a new and revolutionary method of treating calf calves. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment. It is a new and revolutionary method of treating calf calves. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment.

**HI-SUGAR**

NEW HYBRID  
TOMATO

The Hi-Sugar is a new and revolutionary method of treating tomatoes. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment. It is a new and revolutionary method of treating tomatoes. It is a simple, safe, and effective method of treatment.

Mr. Polliser's Famous Triangle



This is how the "Famous Triangle" would appear if it were a triangle. Actually the famous triangle described by Polliser to cover the west area of the West was shaped more like a half moon and the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

Continued from page 17

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

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...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

**Canadian Quiz**

1. What plant has large, five-petaled white flowers which grow about shoulder height?
2. Which cities were founded by the noted fur trader LaSalle in 1731?
3. Who explored the Great Lakes area?
4. Who succeeded to Ottawa River in 1840?
5. Which did the first record of Canada was made?
6. Who discovered Lake Winnipeg in 1823?
7. Who explored the Rocky Mountains in 1778 and returned to the north west coast of North America for a long time?
8. What noted Canadian had been at the Battle of Vimy?
9. Which American explored and named the Great Northwest and the Pacific Northwest?
10. What noted explorer and fur trader was born in 1731?

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

...the dry belt would extend much farther north, as we have seen from Alberta, that is shown by the triangle.

# Raise Your Own Pay!

The program was shown off, forming man and dollar in your account. Each extra hundred you profit means that equity every square is, say, 1 per cent, and complete help you look over—to lower your operating costs and to boost profits back yet more, per gallon of fuel, per barrel of steel and per square-foot dollar invested.

Case equipment is built to the 111-year-old Case tradition of making every part of every machine a bit better than might ever be necessary. That's why thousands of Pioneer Pioneer's farmers count on their Case equipment to see them through with consistent ease, fuel, maintenance, and uptime over, and over and over again!



Black up sitting down as a matter of  
to understand more, the I had friends  
place, London and America, under others  
in 1940 and another in 1941 and  
American people. I got back to London  
and built up more work, including the  
and a place in the Navy and the  
people, I got back to the Navy.

# CASE Tractors and Implements Can Help You

A contractor on thousands of farms, the mildest 1 plus high clearance 1 can Model 124 is one of the most popular tractors in the Power Program. Like all other models in 1 can 12 Series Program, it has the best economy in the program - of the best tractors in 1 can, and shows records of low costs by power it. All 12 Series tractors, like the Model 124, can be equipped in the factory or in the field, for 12 plus behind the 124 is the Low Speedover Power Load specially built to make best use of power resources.



Gradually, and somewhat better, speed and pressure (see test 1). (The Piers are a common feature in the Piers Process. Better effort—more shows the more confidence you have that the test is for an individual's ability. Little quality throughout.)



**OF ALL THE FACTS NOW**

[illegible]

**Abstract**

There's plenty of power in the great 4.9 liter V-6 to do two jobs at once giving you maximum average fuel burn. Castrol Elfmotors are built in many types and sizes to fit every need. Castrol Elfmotors have the self-cleaning technology that keeps you out of gas the way you want it. Because the motor 4.9 liter V-6 diesel motor and are how the technology works.





jolly and unwarmed attacks on our educational system.

I do not give unqualified approval of our modern education alone; but, neither do I bury my head, ostrich-like, in the sand. It is rather difficult to give constructive or comprehensive criticism from that position, Mr. Editor.

You continually deplore the limited knowledge acquired by present-day students. You yearn for the good old days when we quote, "reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar and history were taught." How do the results of this instruction compare with the result of today's lack of instruction? I respectfully call your attention to your editorial of the January issue.

On page 5, column 1, you use the word "effect" which is a noun used as predicate nominative of the verb "is." In column 2 you use the combination neither and or for neither and nor. Both terms must be in the negative form. It must indeed take some sleight of hand to perform a "sleight" of hand (column 1, page 5). And, just what factual contentions must one undergo to be able "to smear"? (column 2, page 4). Also, how does the singular verb "was" grammatically apply in, "Who was John A. Macdonald, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Joseph Papineau"? Who was it who said "People who live in glass houses"?

You ask "What historical nonsense is cluttering the heads of our grade nine today?" and the question mark. You proudly point to the fact that the sixth graders of two decades ago were required to memorize the names of British sovereigns in proper sequence. That indeed, is "cluttering nonsense." Of what practical value is this knowledge to anyone—even an editor? Today facts that are alive and of interest to the child are imparted to him. We are not teaching facts alone; we are teaching children. Mr. Editor: You are too prone to use your standards of education as a criterion for education of today.

You are correct in saying that the "back covers of all scribblers do not contain useful tables and measures." It was an act of wisdom that removed such useless terms as gills, liks, poles, cubits, hogheads, rods and various limitless dimensions of a acre from any table. These terms are as dead as the dodo and in the same state of decay judging by the odor. Incidentally, who buys bran and dried apples by the bushel or pork, beef, and fish by the barrel? What housewife is required to know the number of square feet of rough lumber one gallon of paint will cover? Even a cursory or superficial scrutiny would have revealed that there are useful tables and measures provided for the pupil—i.e., in the arithmetic text.

M. A. Salasinsky.

—Ince, Sask.



## IN THE OIL BUSINESS you PUT before you TAKE

Since the Leduc field was discovered in 1947 the oil industry in Western Canada has poured a whopping 3800 million into exploring for new fields and developing the fields that have been found.

From this investment, the gross value of oil produced so far has amounted to about \$450 million. And the net to the oil companies has been far less. For out of this amount they have paid field operating expenses, royalties, taxes, and other charges.

How come? That's the oil business. Before a profit return is realized, a lot of rich money has to go to work.

In the meantime, the people are benefiting. As a case in point, since Leduc, more than \$190 million have accrued to the people of Alberta through oil industry payments to their government for royalties, rentals, and bonus payments. Across Western Canada, oil activity has brought increased government revenue, payments to farmers for surface use, new employment, and the lowest petroleum product prices in the country.

In the oil business you put before you take—but in the meantime, and at all times—the public 

**CANADIAN PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION**  
FORMERLY WESTERN CANADA PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION



**FOOD  
MONEY ORDERS \$7.50**  
THE ST. ALBERT  
AND 4142902  
**BRITAIN - EUROPE**  
no sales from 1990/91



<input type="checkbox"/> Regulated RC Interactions	Yes    No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Short-run Data
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## ELECTRIC JELLY

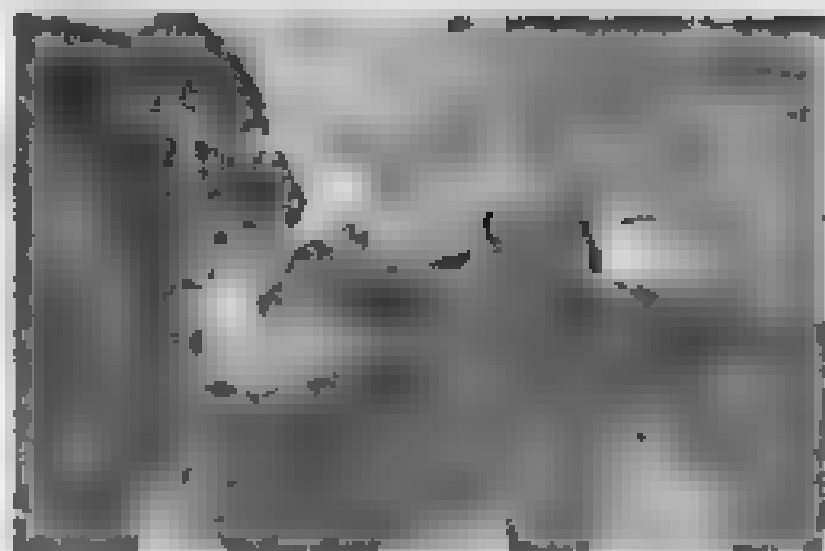


FILE IT - write-ups made easy for  
you by putting the right words in the right place

1. ☐ The person taking notes  
2. ☐ The subject of the interview  
3. ☐ The interviewer  
4. ☐ The interview itself  
5. ☐ The interview notes  
6. ☐ The interview transcript  
7. ☐ The interview report  
8. ☐ The interview summary  
9. ☐ The interview conclusion  
10. ☐ The interview outcome

**MAISON MARTIN MARGIELA** P. 4  
**DIANE VON FURSTENBERG** (colophon)

**Triplet**

[illegible]

## Cows seek sweets not nutrients

[illegible]

†. *Intermittent* changes in species composition associated with disturbance and other agents that do not affect the majority of species occurrence simultaneously and

## Meditations of twilight



Put up a new tent. Let talk about you in a moment or two. Why? You are a person. Funny because both you and we are up next to you. Seriously because you are an extremely valuable to yourself and to the world.

and it has told the two other members of some fairly serious stuff who spent a year when the house was in many hundred thousand or two many million dollars.

What's your gift to yourself, worth, really? You share in something that is worth remembering.

Technology has increased the market value of the chemical constituents which comprise the body of the petroleum-based product. At the same, factors prices rose, or almost 10 cents. So let's target that again. First, synthetics should get a higher real option than an asset any of us has had.

Recher has thrown much light on our real world, in what appears to be fiction. Then what does? What is it makes us recognize in the world? *attempts to see, experimentally rather not looking at the phenomena*

It is what we are that counts, which depends upon the degree of Christ within. God has entrusted to us and I have no denying and no doubt.

Our findings aren't really surprising either. They are only limited in as far as the fish-shaped fry are the only spawning organisms we found at several

The first task of any group is to discover what values it wishes to have. The next is to develop a set of more comprehensive standards that are broad enough to reach more than a few of those who are already sharing a way of life.

Be sure, be discouraged if you find you have got back as deep as you went. If discouraged properly it could make you better. In any case I will make you better and much more.

plants were covered with snow. Strawberries bearing little or no leafy veins. January 2000. Some were abundant and others sparsely distributed.

Measure affected plants treated with such deterring agents. There was no basal and readily available  $\alpha$ -glucosidase in the apical zone of the stem. The basal zone of the stem was a source of  $\alpha$ -glucosidase for the apical zone.

31. He suggested that the  
4. 10 of these well-fer-

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

There is a large number of people who are not aware of the fact that the law of the land is the law of the land. They are not aware of the fact that the law of the land is the law of the land. They are not aware of the fact that the law of the land is the law of the land.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

1.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
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 3.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
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 9.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$   
 10.  $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{4}$

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

11

1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the company is not meeting its sales targets.

There suggests that even if capital or non-capital assets would be a potential loss in gaming could be

the two most heavily polluted rivers in the  
region, where pollution and other adverse  
effects are of the potentially catastrophic

Oliver  
Bain

T. the King

**V**ictims of forced marriage are sometimes taken to justice the afternoon of their wedding to the claimant's pretenses. In 1930, the same M. A. woman had been married to a man for three or four years, but in 1933, in Singapore, A. was R. & H. W. Jan. 1934, she was not actually divorced. He would have been helped, but if he had not used that name, he would have been put in a prison and then put in a prison and then put in a prison. He has been found to be a man.

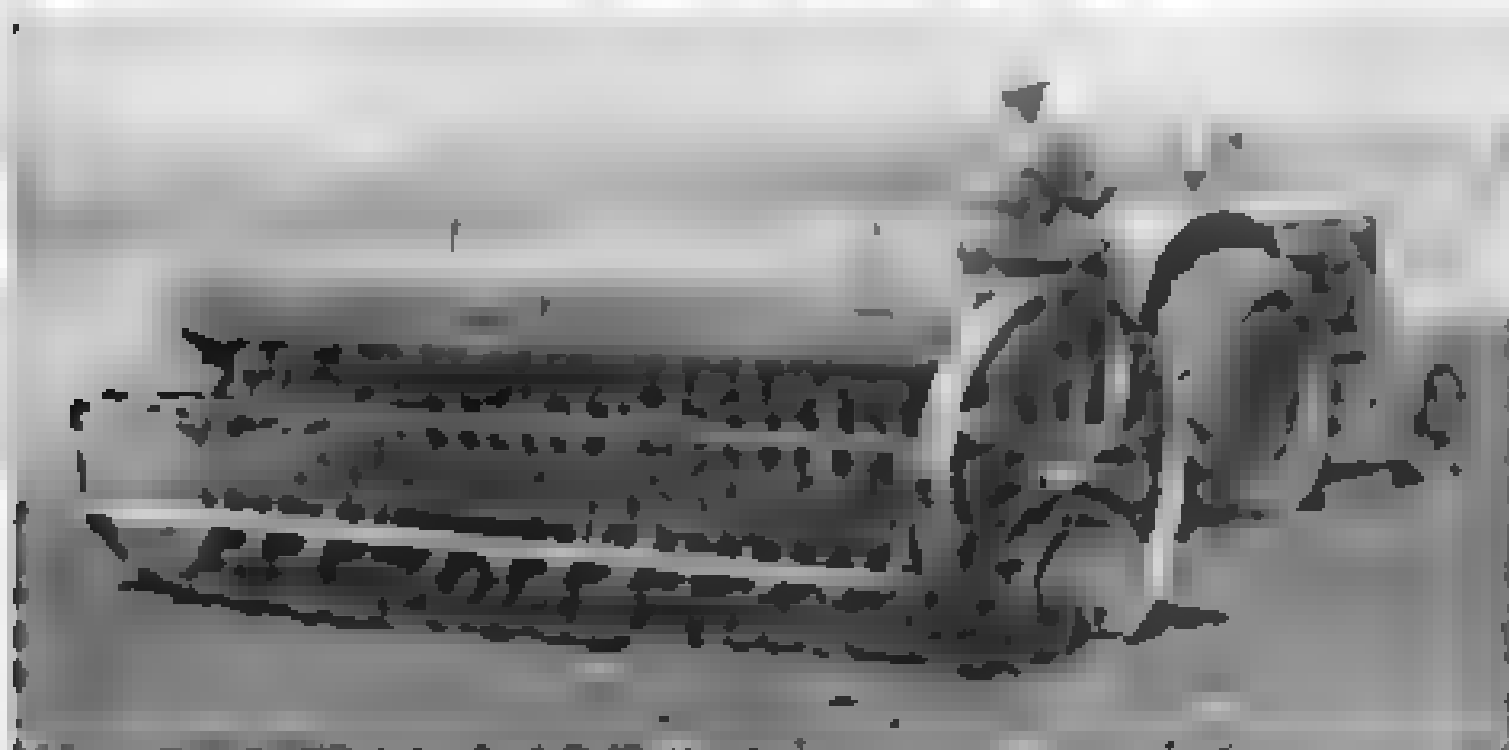
**Tongatapu, Ato.**

When your wheat comes up...

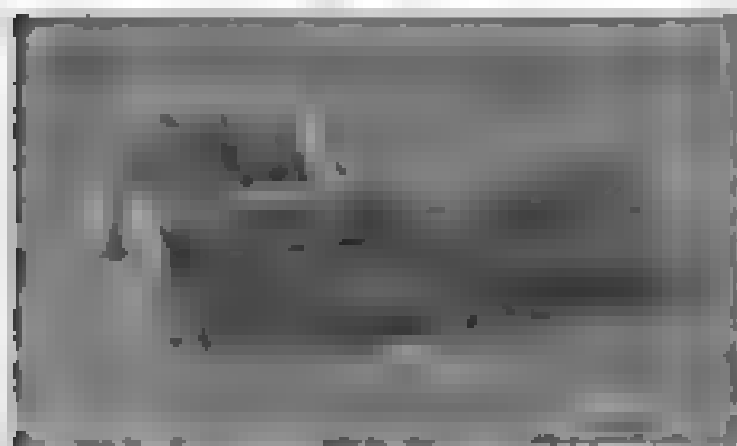
# You'll see why McCormick Grain Drills are famous for accuracy

When your wheat comes up, you'll see why McCormick Grain Drills are famous for accuracy. The drill is the key to a successful wheat crop. It is the only machine that can plant wheat in the most accurate and efficient manner. It is the only machine that can plant wheat in the most accurate and efficient manner. It is the only machine that can plant wheat in the most accurate and efficient manner.

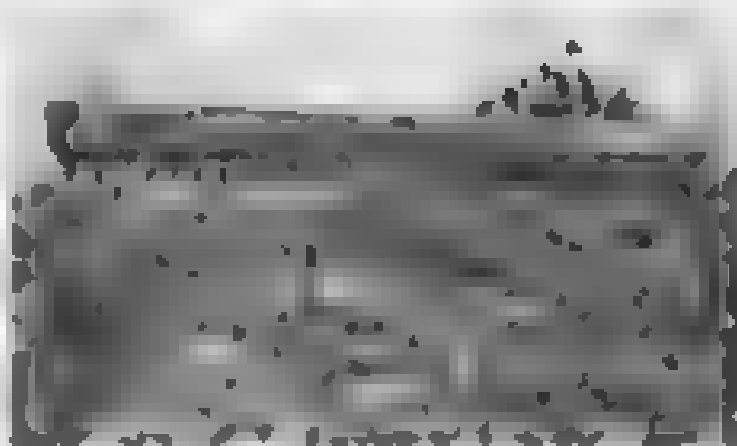
When your wheat comes up, you'll see why McCormick Grain Drills are famous for accuracy. The drill is the key to a successful wheat crop. It is the only machine that can plant wheat in the most accurate and efficient manner. It is the only machine that can plant wheat in the most accurate and efficient manner. It is the only machine that can plant wheat in the most accurate and efficient manner.



McCormick Grain Drill, Model 1000, planting wheat in a field.



McCormick Grain Drill, Model 1000, planting wheat in a field.



McCormick Grain Drill, Model 1000, planting wheat in a field.



## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER



# Masterpiece of Design

**Pontiac's  
'FIVE GREAT  
SERIES FOR  
'53**



Model shown is a Pontiac sedan. Pontiac's new design series for '53. Pontiac's new design series for '53.

Pontiac's new design series for '53. Pontiac's new design series for '53. Pontiac's new design series for '53.

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WONDERFUL  
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FEATURES**

A SPECIAL SERVICE UNIT

<p><b>New</b> <i>Model shown is a Pontiac sedan.</i></p> <p><i>Model shown is a Pontiac sedan.</i></p>	<p><b>New</b> <i>Model shown is a Pontiac sedan.</i></p> <p><i>Model shown is a Pontiac sedan.</i></p>
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**DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR YOU CAN'T BEAT PONTIAC**

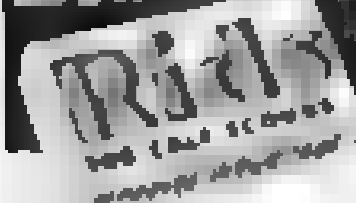


## LETIMBIDGE PUREBRED BULL SALE

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May 21, 22, 1953

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All breeds and colors welcome

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Let's learn a profession—  
riding and instruction

**PRINCIPAL INSTRUCTOR**

is the only professional rider

and was champion for the 1949

champion champion for instruction

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## Mount Burgess



## We've all got memories of those first flivver rides

By HARRY J. BROWN

When I was a boy, the first thing I remember was the smell of gasoline. It was a strong, pungent odor that filled the air around the car. I was sitting in the back seat, looking out the window at the world outside. The car was moving, and I was feeling a sense of freedom and adventure. It was a simple ride, but it was a ride that I will never forget.

It was a simple ride, but it was a ride that I will never forget. The car was moving, and I was feeling a sense of freedom and adventure. It was a simple ride, but it was a ride that I will never forget. The car was moving, and I was feeling a sense of freedom and adventure. It was a simple ride, but it was a ride that I will never forget.

### The Flivver

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### Open Light

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the basis that one of the horses was sick. Soon the car had lost its prestige and it became a second servant.

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### Picture a Party

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## HAVE YOU A PUMPING PROBLEM

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For You

WE'VE GOT THE ANSWER  
DEEP AS A  
PUMPING PROBLEM  
WE'VE GOT THE ANSWER  
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## Check these Features

- ✓ 3 1/2 hp. engine
  - ✓ Built-in hydraulic system
  - ✓ 4 wheel drive steering
  - ✓ New type of transmission, 4 forward and 1 reverse
  - ✓ New 100 lb. steel alloy engine frame and all chassis
  - ✓ Complete hydraulic system
  - ✓ Power lift pulley
  - ✓ Automatic clutch disengagement
  - ✓ 12-volt electrical system
  - ✓ Hydraulic fan motor
  - ✓ And a host of others
- PARTS AND SERVICE AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

Never before has such value been offered in a farm tractor. Compare the New Fordson Major 3 1/2 with the tractor that looks like the price, and you'll agree that no other tractor in the 3 1/2 hp. power class can match the New Fordson Major for value.

## POWERFUL • RUGGED • DEPENDABLE

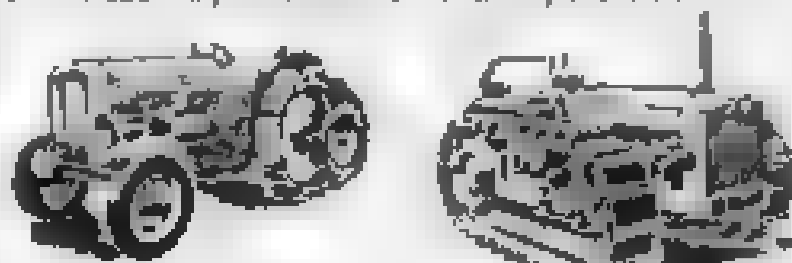
A quality product, the New Fordson Major Tractor is available to Canadian farmers at an unbeatable price. Before you buy, see and compare the New Fordson Major Tractor.

## Look at these Prices!

**GASOLINE MODEL**  
**DIESEL MODEL**

**\$3,041.50**  
**\$2,442.50**

400 lb. net weight  
Fully equipped with 12-volt battery and battery charger, oil pump and oil filter, and 12-volt 100-watt bulb. 12-volt 100-watt bulb. 12-volt 100-watt bulb.



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THE NEW FORDSON MAJOR  
is on display at your friendly  
FORD TRACTOR DEALER'S  
Bring in right away!

*The  
New*

**FORDSON  
MAJOR**



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**MORE MILEAGE**  
**MORE MILES**  
**MORE MILES**

The Spring display MORE for your money by GREYHOUND! Every MORE CONVENIENT SCHEDULES MORE ON-BOARD SERVICE MORE TRAVEL for every dollar by GREYHOUND!

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	To New York	To Chicago	To St. Louis	To Denver
New York	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
Chicago	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
St. Louis	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00
Denver	\$4.50	\$4.00	\$3.50	\$3.00

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**FARM IMPLEMENTS — EQUIPMENT?**

Come in and talk it over with your bank manager.

**THE BANK OF NEW SCOTIA**

• YOUR PARTNER IN BUILDING CANADA UP

## What does your handwriting reveal?

Are you a natural born optimist or would you make a better pessimist? Have you got to take an extra 10 per cent discount on your purchases or do you get the best of the market? Are you a natural born optimist or would you make a better pessimist?

The Famous Handwriting Book, written by Dr. David Meyer, the author of this book, is a book that will tell you the answer to all these questions. It is a book that will tell you the answer to all these questions.

Write at least a half page of your own handwriting. Do not write "I am a natural born optimist" or "I am a natural born pessimist". Write at least a half page of your own handwriting.

DAVID MEYER

74 West 24, New York City, New York, U.S.A.

Do not send stamps and please enclose a self-addressed envelope.

## Tight wads can be spotted by their writing

By DAVID MEYER

CONTRASTION to their egotism and extravagance are evidenced in several ways in handwriting. Thrift which we shall take as the first and attitude on money and by which the person is balanced as to the manner and expenditure expense itself in an expenditure. Thrift is a word and words and judicious use of margins.

Thrift

expressed in several ways in handwriting. Thrift which is a word.

Now let us specify the example somewhat and the result is a totally different picture.

expressed in several ways in handwriting. Thrift which is a word.

Note that the letters are too narrow as well as the spaces between words and lines. Also, the word endings are clipped. The writer is no longer just thrifty but is tight. His expenditure is due to a lack of money. He is a penny saver and proud of it. His attitude to money is not rational but compulsive. Money to him is not a means of exchange but an end in itself.

Now watch still another illustration.

expressed in several ways in handwriting. Thrift which is a word.

Note that the left margin begins wide but ends narrow. The writer is in a state of conflict that is, he will make a contribution to save a certain amount each week out of his salary but as the days go by he keeps adding to his savings until at the end of the week he has doubled the original amount. He finds it hard to part with money even for necessities. His innate thrift keeps tightening the purse strings closer and closer day to day.

Now reverse the process and have the left margin begin narrow and end wide. Here we have a writer who also reaches out and saves a certain amount each week but his innate inclination is to spend. He has a tendency to spend and he spends it, but with either putting less away than he is needed or saving nothing at all.

Let us modify the original sample once again.

expressed in several ways in handwriting.

Note the wide spaces between words and lines and the two wide margins. Here we have a writer with a sense of luxury and grandeur. He lives the good things of life and wants others to know it. He surrounds himself with expensive surroundings and in a lavish expenditure. He relishes the glitter and glamour of living. Such a writer often has exquisite taste. He may be a hedonist and live for pleasure.

There are writers who literally consume every available bit of space leaving no margin at all and often ending small words at the very end of the page. These are writers who speak their mind to others but tend to spend freely on themselves. They are rather busy and getting into others' affairs. They are often somewhat overbearing people or "characters". They may be business and professional executives or rather dangerous in other respects depending on other graphological indications.

Finally there are writers who reveal systematic management of money. They are extravagant in thrifty to extremes and find it impossible to find a middle ground. They lack an objective attitude to money. You will note that the left margin of these writers is neither wide nor narrow but wavy as and not abnormally. If you were to follow their margin with a pencil it would form a snake like shape.

# For a quick shelterbelt plant poles instead of trees

By HARRY W. McGUIRE

THEY are known to many as the "shelterbelt" trees, and they are the best of their kind. They are the only trees that will grow in the most barren soil, and they are the only trees that will grow in the most barren soil. They are the only trees that will grow in the most barren soil, and they are the only trees that will grow in the most barren soil.

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While he grew into much of a shelterbelt, the young trees were still small. He was growing up, but he was not growing up. He was growing up, but he was not growing up. He was growing up, but he was not growing up. He was growing up, but he was not growing up.

The young trees were still small. He was growing up, but he was not growing up. He was growing up, but he was not growing up. He was growing up, but he was not growing up. He was growing up, but he was not growing up.

**ELECTRIC CRAFTS**  
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**GEAR ELECTRIC MOTORS**  
Supplying all the Motors in America  
**DOMESTIC WATER SYSTEMS**  
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**At Last Find Relief From**  
**ASTHMA**

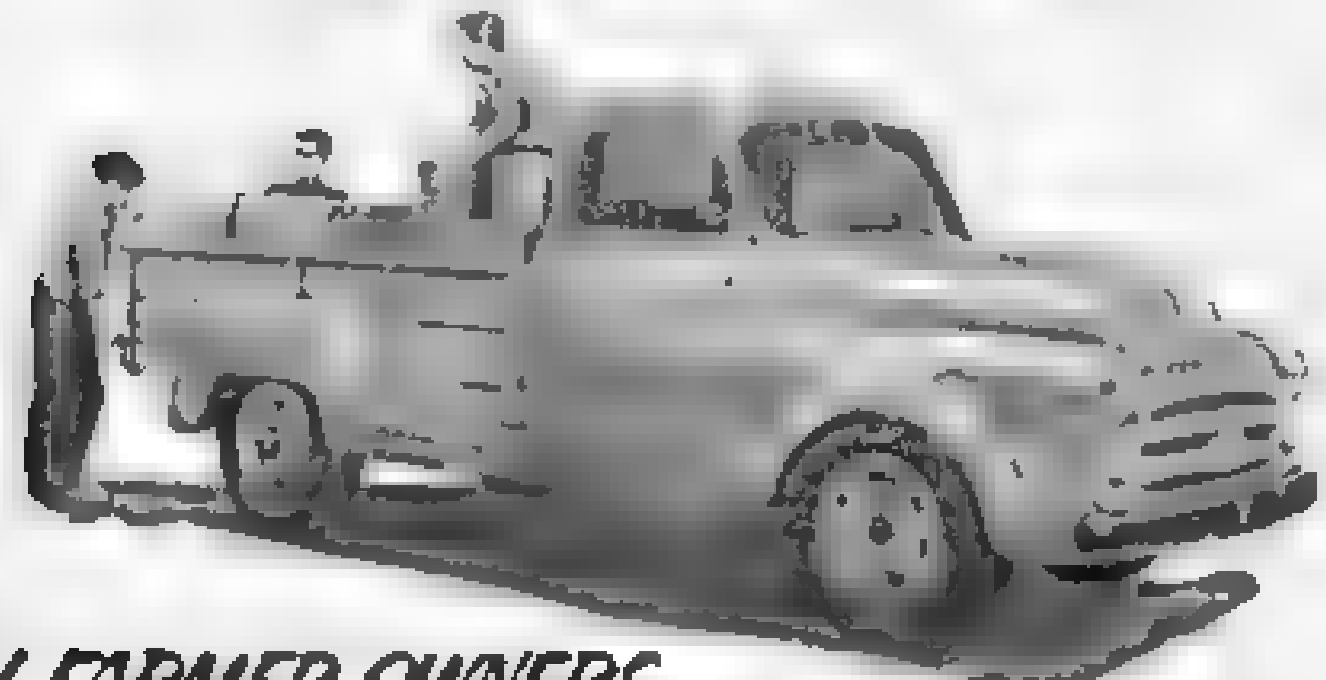
The only relief for Asthma is to be found in the use of the **UNWANTED HART**...

## European Prices

European prices are kept down through a combination of factors, including the fact that the European market is not as large as the American market. This is due to the fact that the European market is not as large as the American market.

# A FARGO

## *PAYS IN MANY WAYS*



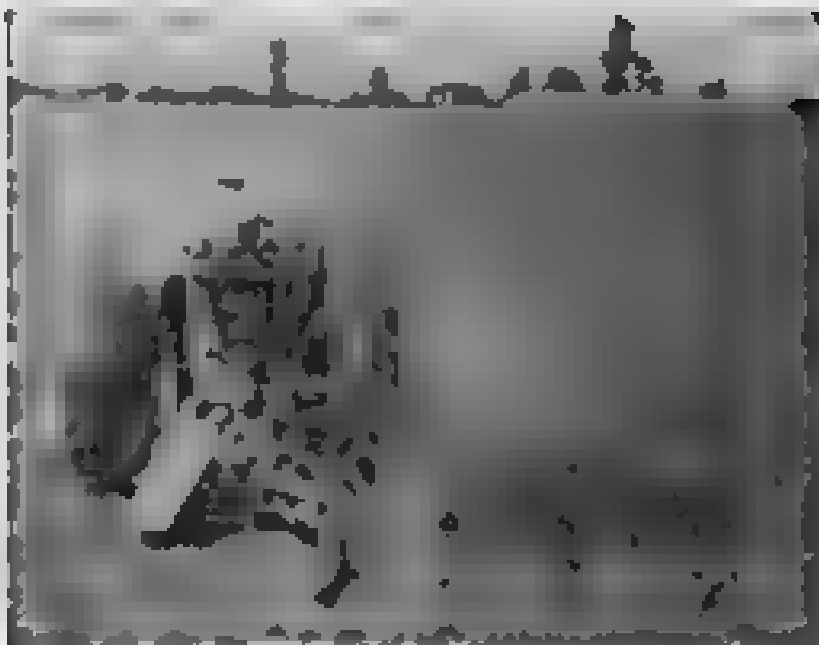
## SAY FARMER OWNERS

A FARGO pays in many ways. It saves you time because it is better to have a Fargo to handle all traffic, than to have a lot of small trucks. It gives you more space for your cargo. It gives you more space for your cargo. It gives you more space for your cargo.

The Fargo makes saving dollars easy. It is the only truck that can handle all your traffic. It is the only truck that can handle all your traffic. It is the only truck that can handle all your traffic.

**FARGO TRUCKS ARE CHRYSLER-BUILT - IN CANADA**

**SEE YOUR CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH-FARGO DEALER**



When you see the New Idea Mower, you know it's a good idea. It's the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay.

## This mower talks . . . listen

Machines talk to those who know the language. An expert in the language of machines, the New Idea Mower, has a lot to say to you. It says, "I'm the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay."

The New Idea Mower is the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay. It's the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay.

The New Idea Mower. It sounds solid. It sounds strong. It sounds like it's been designed to cut through the toughest hay. It's the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay.

To what you see and hear, add the fact that New Idea has a reputation for quality. New Idea Mowers are built to last. They're built to last.



The New Idea Mower is the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay. It's the only mower that's been designed to cut through the toughest hay.

See your nearest New Idea dealer or write to the nearest New Idea dealer. He carries a complete stock of repair parts.

Write today to your nearest New Idea Distributor.

**NEW IDEA**  
FARM EQUIPMENT CO.

Write your orders on distributor's form.

Name

Address

City

State

## I REMEMBER

The Farm and Ranch Service page 16 for remembering some New Ideas.

### Flood Trials

The New Idea Mower that I bought at present reminds me of other years when rivers ran rampant.

My father started out from Vegreville in 1908 to take us to his homestead. We had to cross the Assiniboine River at Shandao by ferry. On our arrival at the crossing we found the river in flood. The ferry was pulled out on the bank. We were traveling by team and wagon.

The ferry operator was very co-operative, he helped us pitch a tent on his place and supplied us with milk and eggs.

The ferry operator was very co-operative, he helped us pitch a tent on his place and supplied us with milk and eggs. The ferry operator was very co-operative, he helped us pitch a tent on his place and supplied us with milk and eggs.

My next contact with flood conditions was in 1944, when the Assiniboine River was in flood. The Assiniboine River was in flood.

The Assiniboine River was in flood. The Assiniboine River was in flood. The Assiniboine River was in flood. The Assiniboine River was in flood.

Luckily we saved our stock. Many of our neighbors were not so fortunate. When things got back to near normal we had water and not a dry stick. The Assiniboine River was in flood.

Margherite J. Darling  
Winnipeg, Alta.

### Pioneer cattle buyers

When I was a boy, the cattle buyer would come around to the farm. He would look at the cattle and decide if they were worth buying. The cattle buyer would come around to the farm.

Peter Kawulich  
Winnipeg, Alta.

### Remember

See March 4

REMEMBER August 6, 1910, quite vividly even today. I was a small boy then living with my parents on a farm near Mundare, Alberta. On that day Mr. Wilfrid Laurier laid a cornerstone for a new Greek Catholic church.

The cornerstone was laid on a hot day. The sun was shining brightly. The air was hot. The ground was dry. The air was hot. The ground was dry.

Margherite J. Darling  
Winnipeg, Alta.

### Last Drop



The building is a large, multi-story building, possibly a school or a government building. It has many windows and a prominent entrance.

# Now—see the cars that all the excitement's about!

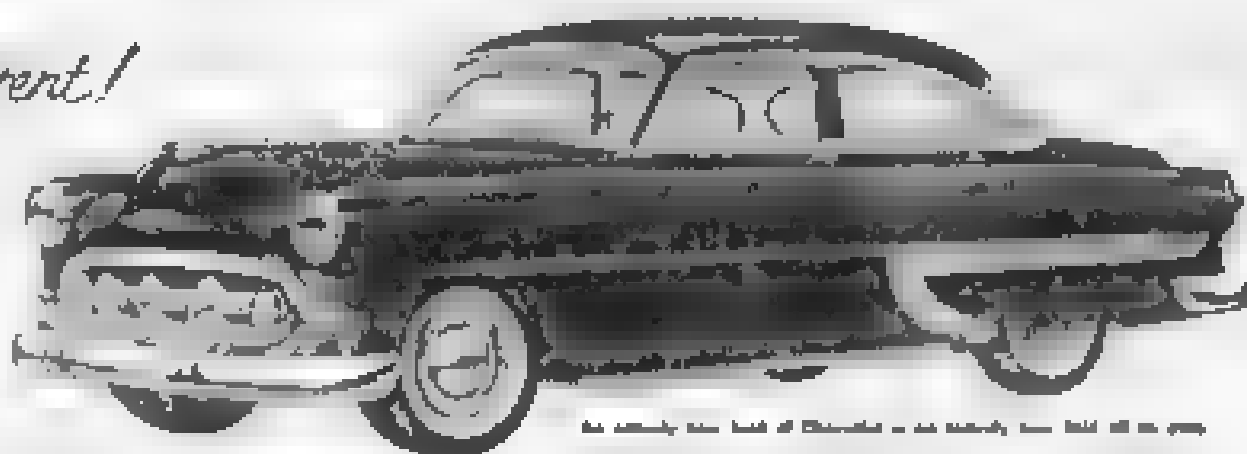
## CHEVROLET'S 3 GREAT NEW SERIES FOR 1953

*Wonderfully different!*

### THE BEL AIR SERIES

It is compared only with higher priced cars!

The glamorous new Bel Air Series for 1953 is so different in design and construction that it is truly a new kind of car. That you now have the most beautiful car in the world to drive is the only thing that is true. All these new cars are built with the finest materials and the latest equipment.



Bel Air—new look of Chevrolet is its beauty new. Held all the year.

*Stunningly NEW!*

### THE "TWO-TEN" SERIES

Unsurpassed advantage from bumper to bumper

The new Two-Ten Series of 1953 offers the most complete line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car.



*Amazingly Economical!*

### THE "ONE-FIFTY" SERIES

Lowest priced of all quality cars!

The One-Fifty Series of 1953 offers the most complete line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car.



One-Fifty—standard in design and low price. Held all the year.



A GENERAL MOTOR COMPANY

In the great new Chevrolet line of 1953, you can choose from the new Two-Ten Series, a model to suit your needs and budget. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car.

And now, the new One-Fifty Series, a model to suit your needs and budget. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car.

The new Two-Ten Series, a model to suit your needs and budget. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car. It's the only car in the world that has a full line of features in a compact car.

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*Entirely NEW through and through!*

# JABSCO PUMPS

Do ALL These Farm Jobs

- Draining
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## LIPSETT Engine & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

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The Rugged  
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## ROYAL LAND PACKER

gives you all the features you want in an efficient packer  
AT THE LOWEST PRICES ON THE MARKET

A rugged built machine made  
from the best quality materials  
and built to last. It is the only  
machine of its kind in the world.

- Crawford Wheel
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It is the only machine of its kind  
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of its kind in the world.

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Please send me information and literature on the Royal Land Packer

NAME

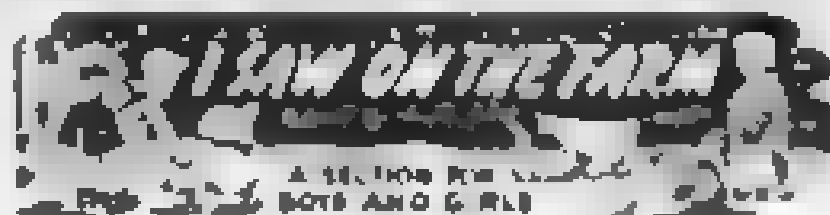
ADDRESS

PH 1

## Straight Up



It is the most important of all factors in the life of a farmer. It is the most important of all factors in the life of a farmer. It is the most important of all factors in the life of a farmer.



The Farm and Ranch Review pays \$1 for interesting items like these.

When I was a boy, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.

get her out or get her undone. My Dad was away, so I ran to the house for my Mom. She came out with an axe and I got her out.

When I was a boy, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.

Northern Pine Road

Last summer when my father was away, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.

When I was a boy, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.

Joe's Friend's Farming  
R.R. No. 2, Westlock, Alta.

When I was a boy, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.

Mary Harder  
Harmattan, Alta.

When I was a boy, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.

The Farm and Ranch Review

When I was a boy, I was the only one in my family who got a farm. My father was a farmer and he wanted me to be a farmer too. I was the only one in my family who got a farm.





## Take a HOT MUSTARD BATH

Prevent a cold by pouring at upward in a little cold water and pour it over your hot bath. After the bath a little cold water (then add to bed for a good night's sleep.

**Keen's**  
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# Farm and Ranch Housewife

## Let's Ask Aunt Sal...

SOME of you have been kind enough to write in and call me Aunt Sal for being able to find the successful solutions to your various problems but I'm going to be on the commitment and call you smart for being able to pose some of the questions you do. This has been especially noticeable this past month when the wide variety of your questions really kept me humping. At this time I have enough questions ahead of me to stock at least four months, so there is only one way you can assure yourself of a reply within six weeks and that is to enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope with every letter your wife.

Note — All readers are invit-

ed to send in their home-making problems to Aunt Sal in care of the Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary Alberta.

Q. Is there a simple way to remove the heavy rusting that forms inside of tea kettles? Have tried marbles and a clump of cheesecloth with very little success. Mrs. P. E. Consort (Alta.)

A. Place a strong vinegar and water solution in it and bring to boil and boil until dry. Or a strong solution and treat the same. Repeat performance if it doesn't get it all off first time.

Q. In the recipe you gave for rum rum muffins, did you leave out the sour milk or cream? Shouldn't muffins be baked in a

hot oven? — (Mrs. A. P. Victoria, B.C.)

A. I'm very sorry I left out the ingredient one cup of sour milk from this recipe. Some muffins do call for a hot oven but this one and most that have sour milk call for moderate oven of 350° F.

Q. Why do you think that the cake bat or goes gooey when I use margarine? — (M. A. P.)

A. I don't know why this is, but I admit I have the same result when baking cakes with marg., prefer vegetable shortening or butter myself.

Q. How do you wash an angora wool sweater so you can keep it nice and fluffy? Mrs. J. F. Taber (Alta.)

A. Take same care as washing all woolens that is have the water in both suds and rinse at blood heat and squeeze the suds and water from the garment. Add a little glycerin to the rinse water, about 2 tps. to a basin of water. Dry on turkish towel and brush with a stiff brush when almost dry.

Q. How can you can horse radish so it will not turn dark colored later on?

A. I have consulted many housewives about this and many of them report the same sad results. One lady (Mrs. E. J. L., Lethbridge) tells me she has good results with this recipe.

### Pickled Horseradish

1 cup grated horseradish, 2 tbsps. white sugar, 1/2 tsp. salt, 3 cups cold vinegar. Combine all ingredients and mix well and seal in sterilized cold jars.

Q. How can you can date bread? I find the canned product you can buy so useful to have on hand and thought I could can it more cheaply but mine was heavy. Mrs. R. C. J., Chulivack, B.C.)

A. I have never canned date bread but I've canned fruit cake or pudding in wide-mouthed jars and the ingredients were very much like the date bread only richer. If you are to write again, enclosing postage, I'd forward you recipes.

Q. Is there any way to clean paper curtains? Mrs. L. C., Magrath, Alta.)

A. Rub very gently with a soft art eraser crumbled up fresh bread or a commercial wallpaper cleanser.

Q. In summer of 1952 you gave us a fine caramel icing recipe and I have used it and would so like a repeat. (Mrs. M. B. T. McBride B.C.)

A. I think very likely this is the one you refer to.

### Brown Sugar Icing

1 1/2 cups brown sugar, 4 tbsps. milk, 2 tbsps. butter placed in large saucepan over heat until full rolling boil. Take from heat and beat until stiff, adding vanilla and nuts if desired.

Q. I have had poor luck in preparing yoghurt although we got the culture from the dairy



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## Inexpensive desk



By LOUISE PRICE BELL

**HERE'S** an idea almost any father can use. The first thing I thought of when I saw the picture of the desk was to make a simple one for my son. I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy. I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy.

It's a good idea to add a little kick back to the lower shelf, so it won't be too close to the floor. The picture of the desk in the magazine was just what I needed. I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy.

## Make sure the children leave home happy!

By LOUISE PRICE BELL

**WITH** a little help, you can have a happy crowd of children. They love to play and they love to be happy. I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy.

Make sure the children leave home happy! I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy.

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# Three-High... Triple-Rich...

Yet this **MAGIC**

Peanut-Butter Cake is thrifty, too!



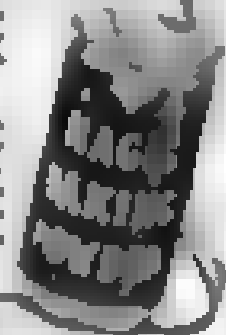
The cake recipe is just what you need for a party. It's a good idea to add a little kick back to the lower shelf, so it won't be too close to the floor. The picture of the desk in the magazine was just what I needed. I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy.

### MAGIC PEANUT-BUTTER CAKE

2 1/2 cups sifted pastry flour or 2 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour  
1 cup Sugar  
1/2 cup Peanut Butter  
1/2 cup Milk  
1/2 cup Eggs  
1/2 cup Butter

Cream flour & butter until very light. Add sugar & beat until light. Add eggs & beat until light. Add milk & beat until light. Add peanut butter & beat until light. Bake in a 9x13 inch pan at 350 degrees for 30 minutes. Let cool. Frost with peanut butter frosting.

Don't forget to add a little kick back to the lower shelf, so it won't be too close to the floor. The picture of the desk in the magazine was just what I needed. I had a piece of wood that was just the right size and I had a few nails. I made a simple desk for my son and he was happy.



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**4-way**  
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**FLOUR**



Whether you want to bake fine  
peppy fluffy cakes, fresh white  
bread . . . fancy sweet rolls . . .  
or all four . . . here is the one right  
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No longer is there any need to  
keep two or three kinds of flour on  
hand. New Ogilvie 4-WAY Vitamin  
Enriched Flour is perfectly milled  
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four ways with iron and with  
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niacin and riboflavin.

\* CONTAINS 0.44 milligrams of thiamine, 0.74 milligrams of niacin,  
and 2.5 milligrams of iron and 2.5 milligrams of riboflavin per 100 grams.

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On your next trip to the grocer's buy:

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*It's Sifted through Silk!*

## Teaching children a love for flowers

By ANNIE L. GARTZ

SPRING is the time of the year  
when it is easy to teach  
children to appreciate the things  
of nature. The birds, the flow-  
ers, the bubbling brook and the  
mysteries of the skies. These  
things are spread before him  
like an open book. Children  
should be taught to fill their  
minds with thoughts of beauty  
and of gladness. As the years  
roll on, there may come a time  
when there is little of maternal  
beauty for them to turn to, but  
if they have learned to love and  
appreciate the beauties of na-  
ture, they have a precious pos-  
session which can never be  
taken from them.

### G Charm All Its Own

Every flower has its particu-  
lar charm, the crocus because it  
is the first flower of spring, the  
violet because of its earliness,  
its daintiness and sweet per-  
fume, the buffalo bean because  
of its brightness and cheer.  
Even the fall leaves after Jack  
Frost has rustled them brown  
and gold, have their claim to  
charm and make an attractive  
bouquet.

From the time the first wild  
flowers make their appearance  
children should be encouraged  
to gather them, not only for the  
house but as a gift for others.  
Flowers convey a beautiful mes-  
sage, and a gift of flowers  
from a child, even though it  
should be only wild flowers to  
a loved one, especially to older  
people.

### Lessons in Arrangement

Children should be taught  
something about the arrange-  
ment of flowers. They must  
first learn that a crowded bou-  
quet is not beautiful, and that a  
few good flowers make a more  
pleasing bouquet than a lot of  
inferior blooms. In their ar-  
rangement of flowers, they will  
enjoy the old Japanese myth re-  
garding the height of flowers.  
The tallest flowers are supposed  
to represent heaven, the next  
tallest man, and the lowest flow-  
ers earth, and the stalks should  
be cut to these three lengths.  
Heaven should be one and one-  
half times as long as the width  
of the bowl that is to contain the  
flowers, man one-half as tall as  
heaven, and earth one-half as  
tall as man. By keeping the  
flowers to these three lengths,  
the arrangement is very simple,  
and easily within the grasp of a  
small child.

In every garden there should  
be some flowers which the chil-  
dren can be allowed to gather at  
will. They will enjoy arranging  
flowers and presenting them to  
their friends. By handling flow-  
ers and learning of the varieties  
and of their proper arrange-  
ment, children will learn to love  
and appreciate them.

The second largest U.S. crop  
in history was produced in 1952.

# Here's a nice farm kitchen



For your kitchen, nothing is quite so good as a built-in wooden bench or counter. The kitchen in the photo was designed by David H. Johnson, a professional interior decorator in the Midwest. It was designed to look like a simple, old-fashioned kitchen.

## DID YOU KNOW?

There are many ways to make your kitchen more functional and beautiful. One way is to use built-in wooden benches or counters. These can be made to fit the space perfectly and can be painted to match the rest of the room. Another way is to use open shelving for dishes and glassware. This can make the kitchen look more open and airy.

Another way to make your kitchen more functional is to use a large wooden table. This can be used for dining, as well as for preparing food. It can also be used as a workspace for a child. A large wooden table can be made to fit the space perfectly and can be painted to match the rest of the room.

Finally, it's important to make sure your kitchen is safe. This means making sure that all the electrical outlets are properly grounded and that the gas lines are properly installed. It also means making sure that the floor is made of a non-slip material.

By following these tips, you can make your kitchen a more functional and beautiful space. It can be a place where you can relax and enjoy your time with family and friends.

## 3 Great Chew-flavored Treats from One Basic Dough!

By [Name]

(Keep your eyes peeled for the **PERFECT CHOCOLATE TREAT!**)

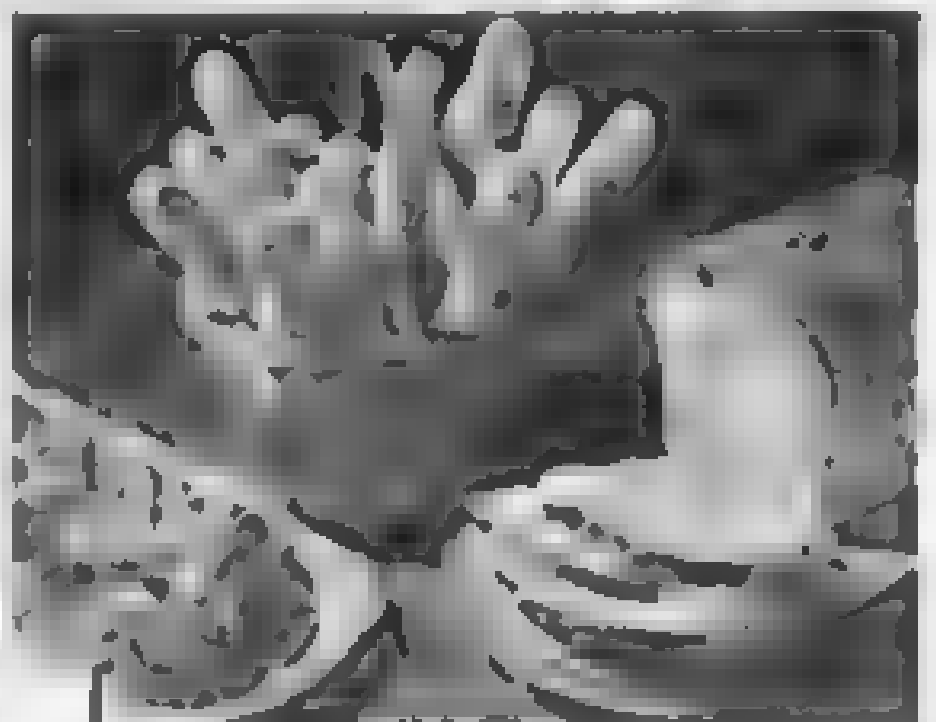


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### PERFECT CHOCOLATE TREAT

Ingredients:  
1 cup white sugar  
1/2 cup brown sugar  
1/2 cup butter  
1 egg  
1/2 cup milk  
1/2 cup cocoa powder  
1/2 cup flour  
1/2 cup chocolate chips  
1/2 cup nuts  
1/2 cup raisins  
1/2 cup dried fruit  
1/2 cup nuts  
1/2 cup raisins  
1/2 cup dried fruit

Directions:  
1. Preheat oven to 350°F.  
2. In a large bowl, mix white sugar, brown sugar, and butter.  
3. Add egg and mix well.  
4. Add milk and mix well.  
5. Add cocoa powder and mix well.  
6. Add flour and mix well.  
7. Add chocolate chips, nuts, raisins, and dried fruit.  
8. Mix well.  
9. Bake for 10-12 minutes.  
10. Let cool.



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9. Bake for 10-12 minutes.  
10. Let cool.



## Conty Diary

are represented on the horizontal axis. The vertical axis represents the

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1033-1038.

his black wings from out of the cedar branches to sit on a

...the

friendly  
brand-ols

**pet growing.**


## 8 INCH POWER SAW, BELT-SANDER GRINDER *Continued* AND DRILL PRESS

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3488

[illegible]

How much do you know about the world's most powerful nations? Take the test and find out.



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4. State	4. State	4. State	4. State
5. Zip	5. Zip	5. Zip	5. Zip
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7. Fax	7. Fax	7. Fax	7. Fax
8. E-mail	8. E-mail	8. E-mail	8. E-mail
9. Other	9. Other	9. Other	9. Other

1. ☐ **Yes** ☐ **No** ☐ **Other** ☐ **Don't know**

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## The Dishpan Philosopher

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be addressed. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

2. Next, it is important to gather relevant information and data. This can be done through research, consultation with experts, or by analyzing existing data sets.

3. Once the information is gathered, the next step is to develop a plan or strategy to solve the problem. This plan should outline the steps to be taken and the resources needed.

4. The fourth step is to implement the plan. This involves carrying out the tasks outlined in the plan and monitoring progress as you go.

5. Finally, it is important to evaluate the results of the process. This involves comparing the actual outcomes with the expected results and identifying any areas for improvement.

[illegible]



ham and Elgin reports that he said Canada should join the U.S. This is an untypical remark proved a thorn in his political side. That is not much, but it gives us a view of his place in the picture. (Is it a jig-saw puzzle?)

If our speakers, writers, editors, pulpits, etc., would give more illustrations from our Canadian background (I return again to my idea of page); if we would use our Canadian heritage in our thought and conversation, our school population might not find Canada the most foreign of countries.

By the way, your description of Educational pundits was good.

E. M. Graham.

Carleton Place, Ont.

## Canadian History

To the Editor:

**R**EADING the January issue of the Farm and Ranch Review tonight I was very interested in the subject "To the untaught subjects add even history."

It is quite true what you said about the grade seven not knowing about Mackenzie King, Vimy Ridge and others that you mentioned.

I heard these names mentioned many times but never studied a single thing about them till last year in my Grade Nine studies. I found it very difficult to remember what those did.

This year my social study course is about ancient and medieval history dating back as far as the 14th Century B.C. I thought last year's social was hard, but this year it is five times harder.

I hope, in the next issue of the Farm and Ranch Review, I will read many letters from high school students on this subject.

Merinda Tiegen.

Box 35, Leoville, Sask.

## Teaching group nonsense

To the Editor:

**I** READ your editorial on our educational system with interest because I also feel that we appear to be on the wrong track. Instead of building a solid foundation of timeless principles in knowledge, and tying them together with the mortar of discipline and good study habits, the modern trend appears to be toward candy-coating the pill to make learning easy and painless. There is no such thing as an easy road to knowledge.

Modern educators talk in terms of "self expression", "social training" and "group activities". — I say group nonsense! They get plenty of group training in the boy scouts, girl guides, Y.M.C.A.'s and on the playing fields. There just isn't time for this stuff. When a student has graduated to the school of hard knocks he'll have

a tough time as it is without trying to pick up the knowledge he should have studied and memorized while he was playing with the plasticine models and building on the sand table.

Progressive education is building a house of cards that will not support the weight of future intellectual demands. Even the trade schools are showing more interest in the purely academic, and the old gag of the graduate engineer who can't speak or write in words of more than one syllable is no longer treated entirely as a joke. The universities are becoming increasingly aware of the lack of training of undergraduates in the fundamentals of a general education.

But back here in our own province, it appears that the idea of progressive education is, among other things, to foster self-expression (an excuse for doing hobbies during school hours) on the principle that to ask the child to do something he doesn't want to would frustrate him in his desires and destroy his talents. This is nonsense! No wonder parents are having increasing problems of discipline in the home. No wonder many of today's youth feel that society should adjust to meet their tastes, and that the world owes them a living.

A generation ago youngsters went into the world with half the education they receive today, and a high school graduate was considered well educated. Times have changed! The high school graduate is now just average in education.

The most common argument used against a strong academic and cultural background, is that it chatters up the mind with useless knowledge that doesn't help a man to make his way in life (i.e., earn more dollars). But then how do we know what is going to be useful in the future; we certainly can't predict the future.

What good is a knowledge of ancient history? No less a practical man than the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Armies of the last war — General Eisenhower — has stated that no person could completely understand the international situation at the beginning of the war without a knowledge of the Peloponnesian War (431 B.C.)

I say that up to the end of high school our young people should be steeped in a knowledge of mathematics, history, English, physics, languages, geography . . . and these days, biology. After he graduates, the student may choose between an academic future and a non-academic career. In the years when a person's mind is most receptive why waste time with dramatics, crafts and scrap-book projects!

Neil McKinnon.

Calgary, Alberta.



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about the NEW IDEA Machine  
No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4  
Please mark machine number.

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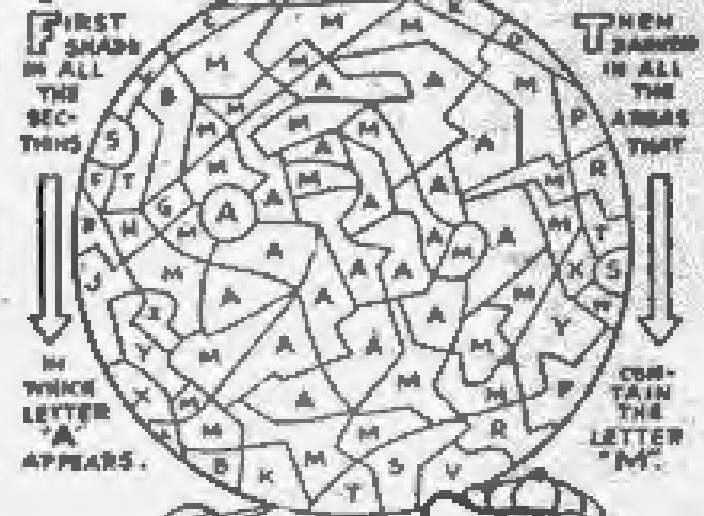
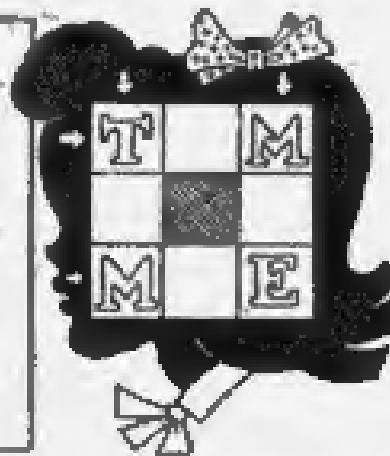
BY USING ONLY THE ABOVE 12 LETTERS, WITHOUT REPEATING THE SAME LETTER IN ANY ONE WORD, TRY TO SPELL AT LEAST 20 DIFFERENT THINGS PICTURED HERE.

I AM OTTO, A GUY WITH A MOTTO - YA OUGHT TO DRIVE SLOW IN A NEW AUTO.



IF YOU JUST TURN HIS PICTURE UPSIDE DOWN, HIS CAR YOU WILL SEE AS HE GOES TO TOWN.

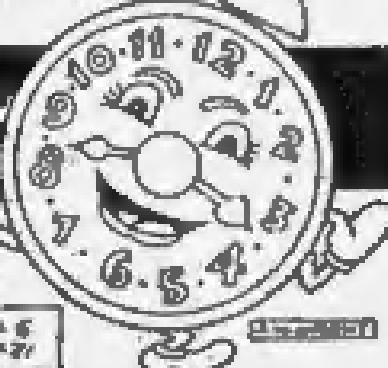
SEE IF YOU CAN PRINT ONE LETTER IN EACH EMPTY BOX SO THAT THE COMBINED LETTERS WILL SPELL ONE GIRL'S NAME AND THREE BOYS' NAMES. THEY MUST READ IN THE DIRECTIONS OF THE ARROWS.



## TIME OUT!

MAKE 6 PAIRS OF THESE 12 NUMBERS. ALL ADD UP TO THE SAME NUMBER.

9 + 2 = 11  
6 + 5 = 11  
3 + 8 = 11  
4 + 7 = 11  
1 + 10 = 11  
12 + 11 = 23



STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE AND TRY TO SPELL FOUR OTHER FOUR-LETTER WORDS BY USING THE LETTERS IN THE WORD "STOP".

STOP RIGHT WHERE YOU ARE

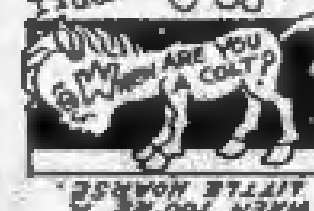


ADD AND SUBTRACT THE LETTERS OF EACH PICTURE TO GET THE NAME OF A FRUIT AS A RESULT.

$$5 + \text{grapes} - \text{apple} + \text{I} - \text{H} =$$



riddle giggler



**OUTLINE**

PEAR + T = VEST = FIG  
FIVE + GRAPES =

BEANS FRUIT :

BEANS: TOM AND MICE.  
ACROSS: TIM AND MAE.  
SQUARES OF NAMES:

STEW, THE WASH AND MICE.  
PEAR, POST, POT, ROPE, SHOE, SPOON, STAY.  
CAT, COAT, COY, EARN, HARE, HEART, HEAT.  
OF PICTURED THINGS: BAT, BEAR.

HERE ARE THE REQUIRED NUMBERS  
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

## KIDDIE CORNER



## Different Crop



Here's a train of lumber with a "Cat" for an engine. The 16 stacks of logs are bound for a lumbermill near The Pas, Man.

## The crow: friend or enemy? Read this before shooting

By KERRY WOOD

ONE of my friends always waves a hand when he sights a crow. He claims it brings him luck!

Most men salute crows by raising guns or rifles and shooting at the raucous-voiced birds. Some experts spend hundreds of dollars on fancy rifles mounted with powerful telescopic sights, enabling them to defunct crows at 300 yards. Crows squawk out some very bad bird language when a companion is killed at such extreme ranges: they don't think it is fair.

Farm municipalities and sportsmen's clubs have spent over a million dollars during the last 75 years, paying for the eggs and legs of crows to control their numbers. Did it do any good? Well, we all know that crows kept right on increasing despite Western Canadian anti-crow campaigns, until our ingenious neighbors to the south invented the Crow Bomb about ten years ago.

This bomb is built around a stick of stumping dynamite, surrounded with a couple pounds of lead shot held together with gravel and cement, with a detonator cap and wires attached to the dynamite stick. Dozens and sometimes hundreds of the cheaply made Bombs are hung on trees known to be the favorite night-roosts of crows down in Oklahoma and other States where the birds winter. Crows gather at favored roosts by the thousands; in fact, in one Oklahoma roost, over 20,000 birds were killed in a single night by exploding some \$50 worth of Crow-Bombs. As result of this destructive invention, the crow population of North America has declined steadily during the last few years.

**Sporting Slaughter**  
Sportsmen are delighted

about this decline. Crows do devour duck and grouse eggs. Sportsmen would like those eggs to hatch into game birds the men themselves could hunt and kill. So sportsmen continually wage war on crows.

What about farmers? In the East, the crow is a serious pest in corn growing belts where they feed on such grain. However, even there the government ornithologists claim that crows do more good for farmers than harm. In the west, where corn is not a major crop, crows spend the summer months pursuing pest insects and also devour their share of field-mice.

The big black birds love to alight on a newly ploughed field to forage for cutworms and wireworms, while their favorite insect food is the grasshopper. All government naturalist reports on crow food are based on actual stomach analysis and summering crows in the West have their stomachs swarmed with insects.

Sportsmen answer this by claiming that egg matter does not show up in stomach analysis, being too quickly digested for analysis. This is true. However, crows are not like magpies: they rarely bother domestic poultry, so the egg feeding doesn't hurt farmers the way it hurts sportsmen. Except that many of the Hungarian partridge and prairie chicken, if spared by crows and sportsmen alike, are very valuable insectivorous birds in their own right.

If they must be killed, I am personally opposed to the idea of having children go out and destroy other eggs and tear the feet off young fledgling birds. Pest control at its best is a cruel business—and I for one am loathe to encourage youngsters to practice such cruelty.

## Keep To Proper Lanes For Left Or Right Turns

THIS IS WRONG



THIS IS RIGHT



It is unlawful to turn right from the centre lane or make a left turn from the right or curb lane as illustrated.

It is permissible to make a left turn at intersections from the centre lane only—giving proper signal and when oncoming traffic permits.

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